

JAPAN'S PREMIER IS STABBED TO DEATH IN TOKIO

AMERICA IS READY WITH HER SCHEME TO DISARM

Far Reaching Reduction Is Plan Which Will Be Submitted Early

HAND ON TABLE

Maximum U.S. Intends Will Be Set Forth Fully At First Meeting

(Reuter's Service)
Washington, Nov. 4.—It is reported that the American delegates to the Conference have already prepared a definite scheme for a far-reaching reduction of armaments, which they will submit to the Conference at its outset. It is stated the scheme will show that the United States herself is prepared to submit to reductions sweeping enough to convince the world of her earnestness, and will state at once the maximum disarmament which she is willing to accept.

DEBATE OPENS QUIETLY

London, Nov. 4.—The debate in the House of Commons today on the Washington Conference opened quietly. Mr. Clynes, moving the Labor Party motion, and Mr. Bonar Law, seconding, both dwelt on the need for disarmament, which was only possible through collective action of the great nations. They emphasized that the Conference, for which the United States deserved the gratitude of the world, was in no way competitive to the League of Nations. A settlement of the great problems could not be expected after a few weeks' discussion but the Conference would be very valuable in creating an atmosphere, in which subsequently great things would be accomplished.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the League of Nations was an ineffective instrument for peace without the United States and therefore humanity was anxiously awaiting that the Conference would achieve the results, which they hoped at the outset would flow from the League.

Mr. Chamberlain said that it was difficult to express the quantity of thankfulness, with which Britain welcomed President Harding's invitation. The acceptance of the invitation was in no way hostile or derogatory to the League of Nations. They should pursue every path, promising the possibility of reaching the desired end.

Referring to Mr. Clynes's and others' abstention from going into details of the agenda, Mr. Chamberlain said that the purpose of the motion was to give a clear, unmistakable and unanimous message of the House of Commons' earnest good wishes for the success of the Conference and to impress on the British people the vastness of the issues involved.

The importance, which the Government attached to the Conference, was evidenced by their unanimous request that Mr. Lloyd George should be the principal delegate. Mr. Lloyd George still hoped that it would be possible before long to carry out his intention of heading the British delegation.

JAPANESE ARE RECEIVED
Washington, Nov. 4.—President Harding today formally received the Japanese and Chinese delegations to the Washington Conference.

WILL STOP IN CHICAGO
(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)
Washington, Nov. 4.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the Chinese delegates to the Conference will stop at Chicago in connection with China's default in payment of the American loan.

England's Sportswoman



MRS. ARTHUR BENDIER, one of the keenest of Great Britain's women turf enthusiasts, has a big string of horses, including Grecian Beauty and Royal Hussar, and races them under her own name. Her husband is as keen a sportsman as his wife is a sportswoman.

NEW NOTE ON SHANTUNG IS HOPEFUL FOR SETTLEMENT

Kiaochow Railway Last Obstacle To Parley On Evacuation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Nov. 4.—The latest Chinese memorandum on the Shantung question, which was forwarded to the Japanese Legation yesterday afternoon, is being discussed with great interest in Peking today. While no official view is forthcoming yet, the memorandum appears to have created a favorable impression in Japanese circles, where the hope is expressed that, notwithstanding the fundamental difference between the Chinese and Japanese points of view, the question of restoring Shantung to China may yet be amicably settled through direct negotiations.

It is pointed out that, though the divergence of opinion on the question of Japan's right to the inheritance of the German leasehold is as wide as ever, Japan has declared her intention to return Shantung to China and the chief practical difficulty therefore centers around the future administration of the Kiaochow

(Continued on Page 4)

British Trade Conference Aims Outlined By Speakers At Final Session Yesterday

Summary Of Subjects Dealt With At Meeting Given By Mr. W. B. Kennett And Concluding Address Is Made By The Chairman

The final session of the third annual conference of Associated British Chambers of Commerce of China and Hongkong was held yesterday morning when addresses were made by Mr. W. B. Kennett, Chairman of the Conference in Committee, and by Mr. E. P. Mackay, who was Chairman of the meeting.

On the occasion of the dinner given last night at the Shanghai Club for the delegates a number of distinguished guests were entertained. In his address Mr. Kennett summarized the work of the conference.

Mr. Kennett's speech follows: "It is now my duty to present to you a report of the proceedings of the conference in Committee. The minutes of the proceedings, setting out the Resolutions which have been passed, are in your hands, and it is not necessary for me to go through them in detail. The discussions which have taken place have been interesting and instructive in every case, and if we do not succeed in getting all we have asked for in our resolutions, we have at least had a full exchange of views and have acquired much information which will be of assistance to us in the future. It has been obvious that the movers of resolutions have devoted great pains to the preparation of their respective subjects. The discussions throughout have shown the most earnest desire on the part of all present to assist in arriving at an accurate expression of the best collective opinion."

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

"I will ask you to let me take up a few minutes of your time in referring to some of the principal matters discussed."

"First, the conference in committee has adopted a Constitution for the Associated Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, which provides machinery for the conduct of its business and its financial affairs."

"We had a very interesting and instructive discussion as to Customs Tariff, Rule 1, and the consensus of opinion voiced by the large majority of those present at the discussion was to the effect that this rule should be re-worded so as to remove the hardship which is sometimes worked by its present interpretation. The conference in committee has approved the views expressed by the Shanghai Chamber of His Majesty's Consul-General on the subject of Trade Marks and Copyright, and the means of enforcing a law relating to Trade Marks and Copyright in China."

THE "PROTECTION" EVIL

"A very important resolution was passed with regard to foreign protection granted to Chinese in Shanghai and other Treaty Ports in China, calling attention to the great evil which exists by reason of the facility with which Chinese who seek to evade the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court in respect of liabilities which they have incurred, become naturalized or protected subjects of foreign countries. It was made clear in the discussion that this naturalization or protection is granted by certain foreign Consulates without any residence by the Chinese citizen concerned in a foreign country, and even without his having any

(Continued on Page 6)

Noted Shanghai Authoress' Novel To Be Published HERE



Gerve Baronti (Mrs. G. M. Bena).

NOTE: There are no two personalities in the Far East so brilliant and sparkling as the lady who is pictured just above and the lady who writes the article just below. Look at the picture and read the article. Gerve Baronti is writing a serial for THE EVENING STAR. She is fairly well along with it. We planned to start publication of it after we had it all in hand, but it is so enthralling that we are unable to wait for the end and are starting it NEXT THURSDAY in THE EVENING STAR.

Lady Feature Writer Likes 'Beyond The Boundary' Even Tho' It Appears Elsewhere

By Elsie McCormick

If you had been born in a family of archeologists and had spent your childhood among the sand-buried cities of ancient Egypt, if through all the early years of your life your only horizon had been the distant, undulating dunes of the desert, if after living for a time in England and America, you had spent several years studying Hindustani and working in collaboration with Rabindranath Tagore, the chances are that you would develop a highly unusual individuality. If you were born with marked literary gifts besides, so that you could make your contact with desert, jungle, ancient civilisations, and Eastern philosophy articulate, you could unveil the thoughts that develop in the silent places of the world and banish the usual literary broom to the uttermost reaches of Libya.

That, in brief, is the life history of Gerve Baronti (Mrs. G. M. Bena) of Shanghai, charming wife of the Italian commercial attaché here, and the reason why "Beyond the Boundary," to be published serially in The Evening Star, will be as different from the usual novel or newspaper serial as a topaz is from a spoonful of lemon jelly.

SCARABS HER PLAYTHINGS
A childhood spent among the tombs and cities of an almost forgotten era, listening to conversations on Egyptian lore, and studying under Jewish rabbis in yellow robes and Arabian scholars dressed like the pictures of Isaiah on the Sunday school lesson chart, was the legacy which Mrs. Bena's early years bequeathed to her later life. She had scarabs to supplement dolls, sand-worm monuments of the oldest civilization in the world for play-houses, the children of Redomin tent-dwellers to romp with, baby camels for pets, and the desert for a limitless school-room in which to learn lessons in time, eternity and the application of perspective to man made activities in general.

Combined with this background were the refinements of civilisation as typified by the Egyptologists' practice of always dressing for dinner, even if the expedition had advanced so far beyond its source of supplies that the dinner consisted only of dates and cheese from goat's milk.

EARLY HORIZON VAST
The result of Mrs. Bena's early experience is that she has never left the desert and the jungle. Through her years of school in England, of literary work in America, of study in India, and of living in the Far East, she has measured all the values of life according to the vast scale of her early horizon. For this reason, she is in constant revolt against everything dull, trite and cramped and would find it as difficult to be ordinary as an ordinary person would find it to be Gerve Baronti Bena.

Personally, we are very keen about "Beyond the Boundary." Mrs. Bena read some chapters to us yesterday, and the hero has red hair and is a "pro-male," which is Bostonese for "cave-man." There is a sculptress in it, and a Mohammedan lover who has wrong ideas on how to win a lady, and a fat Bengali who has ideas that are even more wrong. The setting swings from shipboard to Calcutta, and thence to Assam, a turgid jungle province in northern India, where the green tangle is cut away here and there for tea plantations and where men and women go mad from sheer loneliness. Mrs. Bena knows by experience the life in the bungalows of the Assam tea-plantations, where the jungle creeps up by night to the edge of one's veranda, to enchant a person by its beauty or drive him insane by its whispering horror.

LONGEVITY PROFOUND
During her stay in the jungle province, Mrs. Bena came in

(Continued on Page 4)

HARA DIES INSTANTLY; ASSAILANT'S DAGGER PIERCES HIS HEART

His Murderer, Aged 19, Is Political Fanatic, Say The Authorities—Premier's Wife Hurries To Deathbed—Posthumous Honors Are Conferred On Dead Statesman Who Refused Place As Peer

CABINET CRISIS BELIEVED AVERTED

All Ministers Resign As Matter Of Form But Will Resume Until New Premier Is Chosen—Saionji May Serve But Saito Likely Say Local Japanese

Hara Had Premonition Of His Death

(Eastern News Agency)
TOKIO, November 5.—The assassin's dagger penetrated Mr. Hara's heart and he was instantly killed. The arrangements for his funeral were made by the late Premier only a short time ago. He had a premonition of his coming death. His testament was read today and expressly forbids that he shall be ennobled after his death, or have a state funeral, but be simply buried in his native place, Morioka.

"Put just the words Takashi Hara on my grave post, that is all," he directed. "It goes without saying that the funeral shall be conducted at Morioka."

Who will succeed Hara is now the question. While Saionji is mentioned, the belief in Shanghai is that the place really lies between Admiral Saito, Govr. Genl. Den of Formosa and Baron Goto, with Saito, because of his record in Korea, as first choice.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, Nov. 4.—The Premier, Mr. Hara, has been assassinated. He was attacked at 7:30 this evening by an assailant who stabbed him in the breast with a short sword. Mr. Hara was seriously wounded and died shortly after. The assailant was arrested immediately.

Tokio, Nov. 5.—The Cabinet resigned after a meeting this morning. Tokyo, Nov. 5.—The Premier died almost immediately after being stabbed. The assassin proved to be a railway employee at a suburban station, nineteen years of age and evidently a political fanatic. After being arrested he was submitted

(Continued on Page 2)

13 MOPLAHS GET DEATH SENTENCE FOR OUTBREAK

(Reuter's Service)
Calicut, Nov. 4.—The special tribunal has pronounced judgment in the case in which the Moplah rebel leader, Ali Musalliyar, and 37 others are charged with making war against the King-Emperor and murdering a British soldier.

Thirteen of the accused, including Ali Musalliyar, were sentenced to death and 22 to transportation for life. The property of all the convicted men is confiscated.

The remaining three were recommended to mercy as minors.

Nasik, Nov. 4.—Of the prisoners tried in connection with the Malagaon riots last April, in which a sub-inspector of police and three constables were killed, five have been sentenced to death, nine to be transported for life and 49 to varying terms and periods of imprisonment, while 47 have been acquitted.

POWERS WANT ALL HAPSBURGS GIVEN BLACKLIST PLACE

(Reuter's Service)
Budapest, Nov. 4.—The Assembly has passed a bill, excluding Karl from the throne of Hungary.

New Hebrides Land Offered Australia

(Reuter's Service)
Melbourne, Nov. 4.—The fact was revealed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, today speaking in the House of Representatives that a French company owning 600,000 hectares of land in the New Hebrides had offered to sell the property with the trading concessions to the Commonwealth Government for £500,000, payable over a period of five years.

Mr. Hughes added that Japanese and American interests were also anxious to purchase this property if Australia did not accept offer. He did not favor the acceptance of the offer as he did not think that the benefits suggested would materialise. The debate was adjourned.

WEEHAWKEN FIRE CAUSES LOSS OF MILLION DOLLARS

(Reuter's Service)
New York, Nov. 4.—Damage estimated at over \$1,000,000 was done by a fire in the Erie railroad yards at Weehawken today. Several piers and barges, freight cars, loaded with goods, and a flour warehouse were destroyed. A pier belonging to the Standard Oil Company, filled with barrels of oil, also caught fire and adjacent property was considerably damaged. Thousands of spectators viewed the blaze, which lit up the sky for miles.

Hands Across Sea Is Beatty's Theme

(Reuter's Service)
Chicago, Nov. 4.—Earl Beatty, addressing the guests at a Commercial Club banquet in his honor here today, declared that Britain and the United States must stand together for fellowship's sake. Referring to the Armaments Conference he declared that it was impossible to think that representatives of all the great countries could discuss the questions frankly and honestly and be unable to find a solution.

Miners' Strike Is Due To Decision Of Courts As To Wages

(U. S. Navy Radio Through Reuter)
Springville, Ill., Nov. 4.—Thirteen hundred miners of the Peabody mines struck today.

Pittsburg, Nov. 4.—Mine-owners having decided to discontinue the practice of deducting from the miners' wages on behalf of the Miners' Union the weekly subscriptions due from members of the Union, the officials of the Union have ordered a strike beginning from midnight of November 7. The system of deducting from wages had been prohibited by a recent judgment of the Courts.

OHIO MINERS JOIN
Athens, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Three thousand miners in the coalfields here have joined the strike to protest against the abolishing of the check-off system.

YE TOWNE GOSSIP

By J. K.

(Editor's Note: We don't know who J. K. is but his style is so much like K. C. B.'s that we have set his letter up in K. C. B. style and under K. C. B.'s caption. J. K., we thank you.)

DEAR ELSIE McCormick:

I HAVE read your GRAPHIC description OF A Jazz Band, AND MUST admit I HAVE never read ANYTHING better. NOT THAT it makes ANY difference WHAT I think. I MERELY take THE opportunity OF THANKING you—AND THANKING your paper FOR employing you—FOR YOUR real humor! WHILE AT home,

NOTHING in the papers, GAVE ME more pleasure, THAN THE columnists, F. P. A., DON Marquis et al. HOWEVER, since reading YOUR DAILY output, I DO NOT miss them. SO THAT you cannot USE THIS against me. I AM joining THE CULT of Anonymity, SO lengthily discussed IN YOUR worthy contemporary.

I THANK YOU, J. K.



(Continued on Page 4)

Youth Of 19 Slays Premier Of Japan In Railway Shed

(Continued from Page 1)
to a long examination, of which no details have been published.

Mr. Hara and other Ministers, who were proceeding to Kyoto to attend a Party meeting, after a short rest in the station-master's room, were going towards the wicket when the assassin rushed from the crowd and stabbed the Premier in the left breast. The Premier crumpled up and fell without a sound. The attendants picked him up and carried him into the station office where an examination was made, which showed life to be extinct.

The Premier's wife was immediately summoned, after which the body was taken to his residence, which was quickly visited by hundreds of officials, representatives of the Ambassadors and Ministers, personal friends and other persons, including messengers from their Majesties and the Crown Prince.

An announcement has been made that the Premier has been raised to the First Grade, Second Court rank.

The Cabinet tendered their resignation this morning but it is generally believed that it will not be accepted. It is expected that Marquis Saionji, who is coming to Tokyo from Kyoto this morning, will be prevailed on to take up the Premiership, at least during the coming session of the Diet which will be convoked on December 24.

HUGHES SENDS CONDOLENCE

(Reuter's Service)
Washington, Nov. 4.—Immediately the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, heard of the death of Mr. Hara, he called on Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, to whom he expressed President Harding's and his own sympathy in the great loss Japan had sustained and their horror at the outrage.

The news of Mr. Hara's assassination has made a painful impression here. It is thought that the event may have an important effect on various policies with regard to armaments so far as Japan is concerned as the Japanese delegation would undoubtedly have freely cabled to Mr. Hara for advice as necessity arose. Moreover, it is pointed out that Admiral Baron Kato, who is heading the Japanese delegation, was next to Mr. Hara in the Cabinet.

GENRO WILL CONFER

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokyo, Nov. 5.—Immediately after the assassination of the Premier a special session of the Cabinet was called and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Uchida, was appointed temporary Premier. A second meeting was then arranged for today, at which the Cabinet



PREMIER TAKASHI HARA

resigned. The Elder Statesmen are expected to confer immediately.

ASSASSIN ONLY 19

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokyo, Nov. 4.—Premier Hara was stabbed to death by an assassin at the Tokio Railway Station at 7:20 tonight. There is expected to be a serious political change and an urgent cabinet meeting is being held.

Premier Hara was leaving the railway station to attend the general meeting of the members of the Selyukai in the Kinki district. As he stopped at the entrance where tickets of passengers are examined, he was stabbed in the right breast by a young man. He fell to the floor in a comatose state. Medical attendance was given both at the office of the station master and at his residence at Siba Park to which he was later taken, but he died of the wounds at 8 o'clock.

The assassin of Premier Hara is Kenji Nakaoka, a point man of Otaka Station of the Imperial Railway in the suburb of the city of Tokyo. He is 19 years old. He had his will addressed to his mother and another document in his clothing when he was captured. The Government authorities have prohibited the publication of the cause of the assassination.

tion and the circumstances relating to the affair.

Tokyo, Nov. 5.—Count Uchida, minister for foreign affairs, was appointed as prime minister.

At 10 a.m. today an extraordinary cabinet meeting was held. The resignations of all the cabinet ministers will be handed over to Acting Premier Count Uchida, who will present them to the Throne in the Imperial Palace.

UCHIDA ACTING PREMIER

(Special To The China Press)
Tokyo, November 5.—The man who assassinated Premier Hara has been arrested.

Count Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Hara Cabinet, has been named Acting Premier by the Emperor in a special proclamation issued this morning.

The murderer of the premier has been identified as an employee of the Japanese Government Railways at Otsuka, a suburb of Tokyo.

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Tokio, where the assassination took place.

The report that a Korean murdered the Premier spread through the city like wildfire last night and early today but later bulletins positively identify the assailant as a Japanese.

The police are making a detailed investigation and it is said that the assassination was very well planned. Several more arrests are expected today.

Plan Entertainments For Sailors In Port

Various local women's organizations are co-operating with the Navy Y.M.C.A. to provide for the entertainment of the sailors in port this winter and a promising program has already been outlined for the next month.

A central committee, composed of chairmen of Navy "Y" work committees and representatives of the various organizations will meet each month to frame the ensuing month's program. The program for the next month will include the following events:

November 12.—Dance given by the Social Service Dept. American Woman's Club.

November 16.—"Candy Pull" at "Y" given by the Women's Overseas Club.

November 19.—Sight seeing party conducted by the "Minute Girls." With supper and movies in the evening.

November 23.—Thanksgiving Party given by the Community Church and the Navy "Y."

November 26.—Social and movies.

December 2.—Dance under auspices of the Minute Girls.

December 5.—Concert under the management of Mr. W. A. Sims. Saturday afternoon tea will be given by the girls of the Central Committee to introduce the new towns people.

The committee is composed of the following: Miss Lina Willis representing the Women's Service Club; Miss Frances Taylor, the Community Church; Miss Murray, the "Minute Girls"; Miss Hazel Phoebe, in charge of Sunday Music; Miss Mildred Crane, organizing local talent; Mrs. Charles Campbell, representing the Women's Overseas Club.

JAPAN TO GET OUT ONLY WHEN GOOD AND READY

(Trans-Pacific Public Ledger—China Press Exclusive Service)

Tokio, Nov. 4.—It is learned today from official sources that there is no possibility of Siberian evacuation by Japan for several weeks and perhaps months.

Japan must await the results of the Dairen conference, is the position generally taken in diplomatic circles regarding the proposed evacuation.

It is stated that Chita has sought to bring up the subject of Saghalien, but Japan has refused to negotiate on this issue at the present time.

MEMO HAS HOPES

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 4.—The official translation of the Chinese memorandum, which was handed to the Japanese Legation at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, concludes with the hope that Japan will again give very full consideration to the Shantung question in the interest of true friendship between China and Japan.

The text has not yet appeared in the Foreign Press of North China but the vernacular papers approve very brief summaries, which they have published.

Fathers And Sons Hold Center Of Stage This Week

Several Affairs Planned By American Residents For Season's Observance

Preliminary to the celebration of Thanksgiving Day many American residents of Shanghai are to take part this week in another American observance that has developed in recent years in the United States. This is Fathers' and Sons' week which comes from November 6 to 11.

For this particular observance the Community Church is planning a dinner to be held at the Columbia Country Club on Friday evening, November 11 and another event of the week will be a Father

and Son day affair of the Rotary Club which is to take place at the Thursday dinner when addresses will be made by members and young guests.

For the Community Church dinner it is urged that fathers bring their sons or some other man's son and those who may desire to entertain a youthful guest on the occasion are notified that Mr. Bartlett of the American School will be glad to supply names of youths. No age limit has been imposed. It is announced that for the Rotary dinner every member must bring as guest a father or a son.

CALL LOANS DROP

(U.S. Navy Radio through Reuter's)
New York, Nov. 4.—Sentiment in financial circles was improved by the Federal Reserve Bank's announcing lower rediscount rates and the Bank of England making a similar reduction. Call loans dropped from five to four and a half percent.



YOUR LUNGS

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Instinct vs. Intelligence

Why aren't all humans as wise as some animals? During the season of plenty they make provision for the wants of the winter when they no longer can secure food.

The bear fattens himself for his period of hibernation; the bee hoards honey; the squirrel stores away a supply of nuts.

What animals do through instinct—man should do through intelligence and will-power.

This bank helps thrifty people to provide for the future by paying 4 percent interest on savings. Open an account today.

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said an old and valued client of The China Press the other day—

"We decided to follow your suggestion and advertise as well in *The Evening Star*. We had a line of goods in stock, of excellent quality, but for which the demand was small, as we had not advertised it. During the six days that our ad. appeared in *The Star* we were highly gratified with the results. Ladies came to our store every day and asked to see the goods advertised in *The Star*."

(Name of this satisfied advertiser on request)

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EXHIBITORS SEE SAMPLE BOOTH AT MOTOR SHOW

(Continued from Page 1)
dozens of posts in the show building, which makes it improbable that a fire, even if one started, could make much headway.

Messrs. Ludow and Ellis, of the Carlton Cafe, were at the show grounds again yesterday, supervising arrangements for the catering in the big dancing pavilion that is to be operated in connection with the show. Now that the floor is nearly completed, the Carlton managers are more than ever convinced that the dancing pavilion will be one of the most beautiful places of the kind ever erected in Shanghai. Mr. Ellis also announced that the famous Carlton orchestra is to be increased during show week, and that Frank Barron, leader of the Ning-po Road jazz hoards, is on the trail of additional members for his organization.

E. J. Surman, of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., who is to have general direction of the lighting arrangements, announced yesterday that the thousands of lights that are to be used in the show buildings are being assembled, and that their installation would begin in a few days.

New Shantung Note Pleasing To The Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)
railway. Agreement with regard to the ex-German public properties is thought to be within easy reach.

One of the arguments advanced to support Japan's attitude concerning the railway is that the offer of joint control was generous in view of the Japanese contention that China claimed no share in the administration of the line while it was in German hands.

What response Tokio will make to China's proposal for early evacuation of the Japanese troops from Shantung remains to be seen. It is interesting, however, that well-informed Japanese circles in Peking seem distinctly hopeful that a mutually satisfactory settlement can be reached without reference to the Pacific Conference.

Ellis Is. To Feel State Dept. Probe

(Reuter's Service)
Washington, Nov. 4.—The State Department is conducting an enquiry into the hardships suffered by British subjects on Ellis Island, with the object of reducing the difficulties in the administration of the Immigration Law to a minimum.

HOUGHTON IS CONSIDERED
(U.S. Navy Radio through Reuter.)
Washington, Nov. 4.—It is understood that the appointment of Representative A. B. Houghton is being considered as Ambassador to Germany.

MUTT & JEFF



Jeff Had Mutt Doped Out To A "T"

By Bud Fisher

News Brevities

A fifteen-year-old tallyman for Messrs. Angus and Co. was sentenced to a year in the reformatory by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of a Tis. 300 beaver check.

The Rev. H. K. Wright will lecture before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild next Wednesday evening on "Old Chinese Pewter." The talk will be illustrated by specimens from the collection of Mr. Ivan Dolgoroukoff.

The keeper of an opium den at 4 Hankow Road was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or go to jail for a month by the Mixed Court yesterday. Six smokers were arrested when the police raided the place and three of them appeared in court and paid fines of \$3 each. The others by failure to appear forfeited \$20 bail money each.

Chinese rowdies stoned and injured three Sikh policemen Friday afternoon in Jessfield village after several intoxicated Chinese had picked a quarrel with the policemen. The trouble started while one of the Sikhs was supervising the removal of a hawk's baskets from the roadway. The intoxicated Chinese came up and declared he had no business to be there as it was Chinese territory. One struck him over the head with a bamboo pole and as he went down, fighting, he called the other two Sikhs and the crowd of rowdies joined also in the fray.

The five servants of Mr. J. P. Alarcoun, who are suspected by the police of having more or less to do with the series of spookish happenings reported at the Alarcoun home, 29 Dixwell Road, and were charged with more materialistic waywardness in connection with the disappearance of a pair of gold bracelets, were again before the Mixed Court yesterday. The police stated that no further evidence had been obtained against the prisoners and they were ordered released on personal bonds, to reappear in court if called.

The Japanese Trade Party, after visiting Hankow, arrived here last night by the express train from Nanking. They were met at

the railway station by Japanese officials and businessmen.

General Lu Yung-ting, ex-Inspection Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday and is now staying in the French Concession, occupying a building which he has bought for his own residence. He said that his defeat at the hands of the Kwangtung troops was due to his shortage of munitions.

Through the courtesy of the Director of the International Trade Exhibitions, London, The China Press has received for distribution a number of complementary season tickets to the British Textile Exhibition to be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from March 28 to May 5, 1922. Intending visitors to England during the duration of the exhibition who desire to avail themselves of these tickets should apply to the Advertising Department, THE CHINA PRESS.

Owing to lack of space "College and School Notes" are held over until the next issue.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce is planning to enlarge its monthly journal and make it more international in scope.

Anderson, Clayton & Company, a firm importing American cotton, has opened offices at 4 Avenue Edward VII. Mr. T. C. Schmid is agent for the company.

Mr. W. R. Lynch has been transferred from the American Consular office in Hankow to the office of Mr. Frederic Lee, Economist Consul, Shanghai. Mr. Lee is now taking a trip through Northern China and Manchuria to study economic conditions.

Rev. C. E. Spencer sailed for Manila on the Hoosier State. The suit filed by Mr. L. W. Lurt against the Asia Banking Corporation has been withdrawn by mutual consent of both parties.

A rousing blaze which caused considerable damage to half a dozen houses and shops on North Scochow Road—in Chapel territory—received attention from the local fire department last evening

Episcopal Church in the United States.

The American Commercial Attache has added a Chinese department which will make a special effort to build up closer business relations with Chinese firms. Mr. E. S. Ling, a graduate of Poochow College, has been appointed Chinese secretary.

Russia Association Formed In Japan Likely To Dissolve

Semenov's Adherents Near Break-up As Former Chief Loses Power

The Russian People's Association in Japan composed largely of adherents of Ataman Semenov is on the point of dissolution as a consequence of the downfall and virtual disappearance of the former leader of anti-Bolshevik forces.

The association had many former officers of the Russia Imperial army in its membership. Most

of them have decided to join the Ataman and with that purpose in mind several members have gone to Shanghai in an attempt to find the repudiated leader.

M. Merkulov in Vladivostok recently heard overtures from members of the association who wished to link themselves with the Vladivostok authorities, but his answer was delayed pending changes in the situation in Siberia after the Dairen Conference.

It also is reported that remaining members of the Association plan to join the new Russian Far Eastern Society in Japan. This group has pledged support to the non-Socialist Congress and the Vladivostok Government elected by that Congress.

Feature Writer Likes 'Beyond the Boundary'

(Continued from Page 1)
contact with a woman who found the loneliness so unendurable that she was deranged to the point of killing her child, just so that she could be brought to court, tried, and sent to prison, thus coming in touch again with other human beings.

It is this setting that Mrs. Bena has chosen as the background of the romance that develops between the sculptress and her red-haired lover. And ever since we told that Evening Star crowd about the plot and showed them "The Scent of the Aloe," "The Red Laugh," and other novels, poems and plays of Mrs. Bena's that have already

been published, they have been as stuck up as a six-year-old pasting pictures in an album. We have decided that the only way for us to save the face of THE CHINA PRESS is to start a serial of our own called "Behind the Beyond." Our hero will be even more than pro-male—in fact, we have almost decided to make him a mail-man.

Note: Miss McCormick's "The Unexpurgated Diary of a Shanghai Baby" which appeared serially in THE CHINA PRESS is to be out in book form this week. This is in response to a very white request. Red leather covers, gold lettering. A limited de luxe edition, partly designed to be a Christmas gift-book welcome both here and at home. See your own bookseller.

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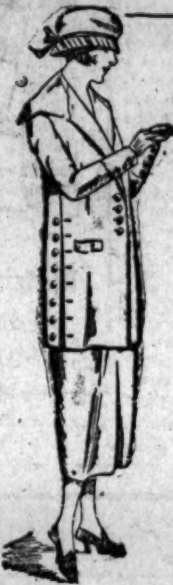
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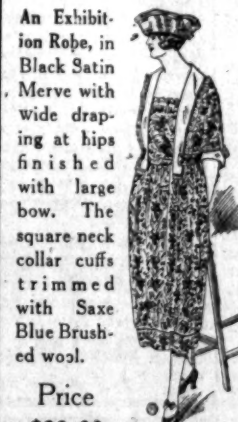
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British Trade Conference Holds Its Final Session

(Continued from Page 1)

Attention of going to reside there. "So far as is known this matter has never been tested by appeal from the Consulate to the Minister of the Foreign State concerned, or by being challenged in the Mixed Court. It is suggested that one or both of these means of dealing with this great evil might be adopted. It is hardly conceivable that a Mixed Court, which is after all a Chinese Court, would allow China to be deprived of her citizens in this summary and irregular manner.

HIT AT EXCHANGES

The conference has passed resolutions relating to the Produce and Stock Exchanges which have sprung up in Shanghai in such amazing numbers, and it is earnestly hoped that some means may be found to check this serious evil. "Mr. Clennell has read to us a paper obviously prepared with great labor and extensive personal knowledge on the problem of conserving the Yangtze River. That paper will form a most valuable addition to the records of the Association and will without doubt frequently be referred to by those in search of information in the future.

"I should make special reference to the debate which took place yesterday afternoon in connection with the report prepared by a committee presided over by Mr. Cooper on the subject of the education of Chinese on British lines. At that debate we were honored by the presence of Sir William Brunyate, Dr. Lavinton Hart, the Reverend Mr. Sparham, the Reverend Bernard Upward, and Dr. McGilivray, all of whom contributed to the debate, and Sir William Brunyate furnished us with a valuable memorandum on the matter. We are greatly indebted to these distinguished educationalists for coming here to help us on this difficult question. The conference has taken definite action to enable the funds which have been accumulated to be made use of.

"The conference has also dealt with the cable services between different China ports, famine surtaxes, the Shanghai Mint, and other important matters.

REFERS TO DISORDER

"I will now ask your permission to make some reference to conditions arising out of the present lack of order, lack of good government, and lack of proper machinery for the administration of justice in China. I speak on this subject with very great diffidence, and I would not do so at all but for the fact that from this cause arise a large number of the problems which we have discussed during the past few days. I would like to preface what I have to say by pointing out that our interests are in no way in opposition to or even divergent from the needs and interests of the Chinese people. I mean by the Chinese people the great mass of the population of this country, merchants, farmers, and handicraftsmen, who suffer as much and even more than we do from the political, military, and administrative disorder which endangers the lives and property of the Chinese and foreign inhabitants of China at the present time.

MERCHANTS ARE SUFFERERS

"Merchants do not care to intervene in political matters if they can avoid it, but they, of all others, whether they be Chinese or foreign merchants, are the people most interested in good government, good order and the proper administration of justice in China. The position of the merchant under bad government is very like that of the toad beneath the harrow; he at least understands the discomfort of his position, and he can hardly be blamed if he sometimes gives expression to his views.

"It is hardly necessary for me to describe the condition of disorder existing in China today. We are, unfortunately, all too familiar with it, but I will mention the extraordinary position brought about by the fact that there is one Government in Peking and another Government in Canton. The Peking Government is the only one recognised by the

Foreign Legations. The Peking Government has no control at all over at least five Provinces, where the influence of the Canton Government is predominant. The effect of that is with regard to difficulties and questions which arise between foreign merchants and Chinese officials in those five provinces or more, the ordinary diplomatic channels through which communication should be made to the Chinese officials are obstructed.

DIPLOMATIC CHAOS

"The British Consuls in the provinces under the Canton Government do their utmost to assist British merchants, and I am personally aware of cases where they have given valuable and prompt advice and assistance, but the fact remains that the regular procedure for dealing with claims and complaints cannot be carried through, with the result that a large part of China is removed from the effective enforcement of the treaties. Other provinces, such as Chekiang, although they do not adhere to the Canton Government, show no great respect for the Peking Government. The result is a general dislocation of the procedure which has been set up for facilitating the relations between Foreign merchants and the Chinese officials.

"I will read to you an extract from an address issued by Dr. F. C. Tong to the Conference of Chinese Chambers of Commerce which was published in the North China Daily News on October 27. Dr. Tong says:

IS NO GOVERNMENT

"There is no Government in China. Theoretically there are two Governments, one ruling in the city of Peking and the other in the city of Canton, but actually there is no Government, since every official does as he pleases and every militiaman takes what he pleases of the public revenue. A country cannot exist without some Government. There must be a machine to keep things in order. That machine with us is rusted and broken down and the entire people suffer. Even before the revolution men were advocating methods for improving the state, but these men were generally either politicians or militarists and the people were suspicious that they sought to gain control of the Government in their own interests. I cannot say that this was the aim of everybody, but it was so with most of the early reformers, whose work has thus far only resulted in national bankruptcy."

"Dr. Tong goes on to say: "The militarists and officials cannot be trusted. The students should be at their books preparing themselves for future labors. The workmen have neither the experience nor leisure to serve the state. Only the merchants, educationalists, industrialists and bankers can have leisure and experience and can command the respect of the people."

INTERESTS ARE IDENTICAL

"That is the view of a Chinese on the present situation. I have quoted Dr. Tong not because I wish to shift from my shoulders to his the responsibility for such forcible language, but because I think that he uses very apt words in his description of the present situation, and because his address shows that the interests of the vast bulk of the Chinese people are identical with our interests, and that it is in the Chinese merchants and the solid elements of the nation that the hope for the future of China lies.

"I do not suggest for a moment that there are not many public spirited statesmen and officials in China; we know there are many such, but it cannot be said that their influence is very widely felt. It cannot be said that the fault lies with the mass of the Chinese people. The Chinese are neither a turbulent nor an ungovernable people; on the contrary they are peaceable and order loving, ardently desiring to be allowed to carry on their business in order and security. This is strongly evidenced by the way in which Chinese merchants

seek the security and order of the treaty ports. Dr. Tong himself refers to the fact that the Conference of Chinese Chambers was held in a treaty port under the protection of foreign police. Dr. Tong later refers to the possibility of foreign intervention because of national bankruptcy, which he regards as a calamity.

FEARS FOREIGN AID

"We can quite understand the feelings of Dr. Tong as a Chinese in using these words. Intervention has an ugly sound. It implies that the impulse and desire come from without. I venture to think that in the present state of affairs in China the desire for help might come from within. China would naturally resent uninvited interference with her affairs. But why does she not ask for foreign assistance in the work of reorganization? I think that there are two principal reasons. First she thinks that foreign assistance might imply foreign aggression, foreign control, and possibly the loss of her integrity as an independent Sovereign State; and secondly, her pride stands in the way. She is somewhat in the position of a man owning a car which he has not learned to drive, and hesitating to ask for help and instruction, first, lest the instructor might stay too long in the car, and secondly, lest he might lose face by admitting his inability to drive.

RECOGNISES NEED

"China has recognised that the methods of government and administration prevailing in all modern civilised nations, subject to modifications necessary to meet the nature and temperament of the people, are the methods which she must eventually adopt. The clock cannot now be set back several centuries, yet the machinery for government and administration on modern lines does not exist in China, and she hesitates to ask for foreign aid to set up such machinery and teach her to run it for fear that her national independence may be lost. Is there any great danger of such an eventuality in these days? The present tendency is against aggression by one nation against another. It is fully recognised that aggression by any one power against any other does not concern those two powers only but is a matter of world-wide concern. Obviously any assistance given to China must not be of an aggressive and self-seeking nature, but must be friendly in its elements and unselfish in its aims.

COULD TAKE MEASURES

"The powers concerned could surely take together such precautionary measures that no one of them would be able to take advantage of China's needs to further selfish or improper ends."

We fully recognise that international jealousies still exist, and that there are many difficulties in the way of foreign help to China to enable her to reorganise on modern lines her Government and public services, including the provision of codes of laws suitable to modern requirements, and the reorganisation of the judicial system; but there are always difficulties in the way of every attempt at reform and improvement, and I venture to think that none of these difficulties equals in gravity the danger of a continuance of the present state of chaos in China.

"The second obstacle, which I have presumed, to a request from China for foreign assistance is that China might consider it an injury to her pride; but China is in the throes of transition to a new system for the working of which her past system of Government and administration has not provided her with a sufficient number of trained men. No man thinks it a derogation from his dignity to ask for assistance and instruction in setting up and working new and complicated machinery.

WOULD NOT HURT PRIDE

"Surely China need not hesitate to ask for assistance under present circumstances. No injury to her pride which would be thereby incurred can equal the injury to her prestige which results from the present utterly discreditable state of affairs. If China would see fit to employ foreign experts they might be part and parcel of her own public services. They might be considered as experts tending aid rather than foreign officials exercising control.

"I say without any hesitation that the resolutions relating to present state of China spring from feelings of the greatest friendship towards the Chinese people. We recognise that the Chinese people as a whole ardently desire good government, good administration and clean justice. If some of those exercising power in China today have contrary desires, we are convinced that they do not truly represent the Chinese people, and we think that the time will come when all, instead of a minority, of those who hold and those who seek power in China will realise that the underlying principle of men who enter public services in civilised communities is not a desire for the emoluments of office, but a desire to render service to the state.

"I am confident that I correctly interpret the spirit of this conference when I say that we are firm friends of the Chinese people; we seek no rights which are incompatible with justice to them, and will lend our support

to no schemes which are inconsistent with their best interests."

SCORES EXTRAVAGANCE

"One would have imagined that, by now, a return to normal conditions would have been secured by the sensible people we conceive ourselves to be. Instead, we have all classes holding tenaciously to War conditions, not only in England, but in almost every English community in every part of the globe. Both the youth and what should be the serious middle age of Shanghai, as elsewhere, are equally guilty of careless extravagance in living, and I think it is time that a halt was called.

"I appeal strongly not only to our British youth, but also perhaps more strongly to those holding higher positions of responsibility, to do their part and assist by making a serious effort to return to more normal, more sensible, conditions in their manner of living.

"A resolution was passed on Friday morning asking the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber to consider whether China New Year or some other month other than November would not be a more suitable one for our annual gathering. That suggestion will have due consideration in consultation with other Chambers, but in that respect I wish to ask from all who are members of the Associated Chambers their hearty co-operation in our work. Shanghai is the natural center at which other Chambers can most conveniently meet, and it is only for that reason we meet here. This Chamber shoulders the major burden of the work of these conferences and endeavors to meet the wishes of all the Chambers or all subjects which interest the united body, and I do trust therefore that other Chambers will, at all times, endeavor on their part to take no isolated action without considering its effects on the smooth working of the Association, so that the highly important duties which as a body we undertake, may be brought to the most successful possible issue.

FEAR SURTAX RUMOR

"My Committee regards with the utmost misgiving the recent newspaper report that it is proposed to extort the Chinese Government from its financial embarrassment.

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by means of a Customs Surtax and we hope that, unless the proceeds of such surtax can be expended under foreign supervision and scrutiny, the suggestion will not receive the approval of H. M. Government.

"Ladies and gentlemen, before I resume my seat I have to state that I learn this morning that news has been received of the assassination of the Japanese Premier, Mr. Hara, and I feel sure I am voicing the feeling of this meeting when I ask that if the news is confirmed an expression of our deepest sympathy be extended to the Japanese Government and people through the Japanese Consul here at this shocking and untimely fatality."

"In dwelling on the constructive side of the work of the conference I do not, of course, in any way imply that its purely deliberative work has been, or is likely to prove, other than important. On the contrary we have passed resolutions which, while merely expressing our opinions, may well have most important results. We have, for example, registered once again our opinion as to the only conditions on which a settlement of the Shanghai question can be regarded from a business stand-point as satisfactory. That opinion has been published and will, I have no doubt, be transmitted by the news agencies to the centers directly influencing the Washington Conference. I may also state that a resolution has been passed indicating what British merchants in China think in regard to the present position of China's finances and in regard to such important questions as that of extraterritoriality. Steps are being

(Continued on Page 8)



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ANNOUNCING



**The Unexpurgated Diary
Of A Shanghai Baby**

By Elsie McCormick

IN BOOK FORM

THE

BEST THING SINCE "MR. DOOLEY"

NOT since Finley Peter Dunne, George Ade and Ring Lardner set Chicago rocking with "Mister Dooley," "Fables in Slang" and "You Know Me, Al" have I seen a newspaper feature take hold of a town with the sure grip of Elsie McCormick's "The Unexpurgated Diary of A Shanghai Baby."

"Mister Dooley," "the Fables" and "Al" all eventually won wide popularity in book form and in offering this little volume to the public, The China Press is only responding to a general demand.

These delightfully humorous sketches of the foreigner's home life in China, with the house boys, amahs and coolies woven into the picture, and with the whimsical idea back of it, of seeing it all from the baby's intimate view point, struck instant fire throughout the Far East, and were reprinted up and down the coast and in Japan and The Philippines.

Every foreigner coming to Shanghai has wanted to take pen in hand and write the home folks about these odd and mirth-provoking episodes, but few have the time and still fewer the talent. Miss McCormick who is a California girl, a graduate of the University of California, has done this for all of us and done it with grace and charm and humor. We have only to send this little volume home. You will also want it for your library table as it holds certain entertainment for all guests from home and for newly come residents.—THE PUBLISHER OF THE CHINA PRESS.

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HARDING OPENS U.S. GREAT NEW RADIO STATION

(Reuter's Service)
London, Nov. 4.—President Harding tomorrow evening will send out a wireless message to the world from Washington, to inaugurate the new radio station at Long Island, which, when complete, will be capable of conducting simultaneous and independent commercial services in five directions, embracing the European, South American and Trans-Pacific countries.

No Sorrow For The Szechuen Men Who Went Out For Loot

(Continued from Page 1)
fear and trepidation as to the outcome.

A new military combination has been formed, it is alleged. General Teng, Liu and T'ien have come to an understanding to support General Liu Ts'eng-hou, the pro-Northern ex-governor if he will return from Nanchangchou in Shenai. Indeed not a few are hoping that the ex-governor will return in company with Feng Yuhsiang. Some who supported Hsing Keh-wu and company are now trimming their sails accordingly.

If so, it would unite the province and prevent it being parcelled out into so many districts among the army officers as it is at present.

MAILS COME AGAIN
Our mail is coming at last. For long we had no Shanghai letters. The steamers were unable to get through to Chungking. This was due to things badly hit. But the situation is a trifle easier now though there is a run still on transmitting money to Shanghai.

General Liu Yu-ku has returned to the city. Perhaps this is as well until there is a really strong hand to take control. One day a clash almost broke out between rival commands. But both sides finally agreed to remain quiet. Since then the citizens have been in a more or less nervous state of mind.

General Chen Hsia-ling, the pro-Northern general in command of the Tibetan marches has warned his men as far east as Taihsien, 45 miles west of Chungking. Some pro-Northern men are creeping down the Min Valley below Mongchou. All this points to an early re-adjustment of some sort. No wonder the people are apprehensive. And this is what they call a Chung Hwa Min Kuo!

FIVE PROVINCES ALLIED

(Eastern News Agency)
Hankow, Nov. 4.—This morning General Wu Pei-fu held a conference with Hsiao Yao-nan, the Tschun of Hupeh, Defence Commissioner Tu, Admiral Tu Chuan-kwei, the Commander of the Second Naval Squadron, Liu Tshien, representative of Tsi Tshieh-yuan, the Tschun of Kiangsu, and Huang Jung, representative of Chao Heng-ii, Commander-in-chief of Hunan, and discussed the question of joint defence of the Yangtze region. The result of the Conference is said to be as follows:

1.—The five provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Kiangsu comprise the area of joint defence of the Yangtze region.

2.—The aim of the joint defence of five provinces is to have an offensive and defensive alliance against outsiders and internal troubles.

3.—Responsibility for the defence of forts and the waters of the Yangtze region are taken by Admiral Tu, the Commander of the Second Naval Squadron.

4.—The expense of the joint defence is to be borne by all the provinces concerned.

5.—The agreement for the alliance will be cancelled when the general situation is settled.

6.—Notice of the agreement is to be wired to the Tschuns of the provinces concerned by their respective representatives after their consent has been received. The army department at Peking will be notified.

HUPEH NOW CLEAR

(Star Wire To The China Press)
Hankow, Nov. 4.—Wu Pei-fu entertained at dinner tonight for the consular body and foreign naval and military officers. He stated that he hoped to re-unite the north and south through a national convention. He declared that Hupeh is now cleared of the Hunanese and Szechuenese.

WANT TSAI BACK

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Nov. 4.—According to an official report, Mr. Wu Chiao-shan, Chief Secretary to the Presidency, has been sent to Tientsin to urge the Minister of War, General Tsai Chen-hua, to withdraw his resignation; and General Tsai is expected to return to Peking shortly although it is uncertain whether he will remain in office. It is further reported that the Minister of Justice, Mr. Tong Kang, is contemplating resignation owing to his inability to obtain funds.

African Loan Of Five Millions Is Put On The Market

(Reuter's Service)
London, Nov. 4.—A British East Africa loan of £5,000,000 at six percent interest, issued at 95, is being underwritten.

Dairen's Quarantine On Shanghai Lifted

The Japanese Consulate-General has received an official telegram to the effect that the quarantine imposed on all arrivals in Dairen from Shanghai was raised on November 5.

Ex-Marine Head Enters His Denial

(U.S. Navy Radio Through Reuter)
Washington, Nov. 4.—Lieut. Col. A. S. Williams, former commander of the marine gendarmes in Hayti, appearing before the special Senate Investigation Committee, denied charges that Haytians were killed or maltreated by orders of marine officers.

Keep Debs In Jail Is Legion's Advice

(U.S. Navy Radio Through Reuter)
Kansas City, Nov. 4.—It is announced that the American Legion Conference has passed a resolution opposing an amnesty for Eugene Debs and other wartime offenders. Mr. Macnider in a statement made at the Convention outlined the four great issues for which the Legion must fight, namely, law and order, immediate relief for disabled soldiers, Americanism and adjusted compensation.

City To Take Hand In Milkmen's Strike

(U.S. Navy Radio Through Reuter)
New York, Nov. 4.—Commissioner Copeland announced that the Health Department will take over the milk distribution unless there is 50 percent of normal on Saturday.

New Speed Record For Air Is Made

(U.S. Navy Radio Through Reuter)
Omaha, Nov. 4.—The Albatross today flew 150 miles at a speed of 176-7-10 miles per hour, thus establishing a new record.

LABOR REJECTS CHANGE

(Reuter's Service)
Geneva, Nov. 4.—The International Labor Conference Committee on maritime questions today rejected the British proposal to reduce the age from 18 to 16 for compulsory medical inspection for employees on vessels, except where only members of the same family were employed.

PARLEY NEAR END?

(Trans-Pacific Public Ledger—China Press Exclusive Service)
London, Nov. 4.—In a final effort to avert a breakdown in the Irish conference, negotiations were resumed today, but the opinion holds everywhere that the situation is extremely delicate.

SINN FEINERS FREED

(U.S. Navy Radio Through Reuter)
Belfast, Nov. 4.—The Sinn Feiners interned in Ballykinnair have been released unconditionally.

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Notice of Removal

Hans Berents, M. Am. Soc. C. E. Consulting Civil Engineer, has removed to No. 12 French Bund (corner Rue du Consulat.) 42577

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U.S. Railways Cut Freights 20 Percent

(U.S. Navy Radio Through Reuter)
San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The Trans-Continental railroads have announced a reduction of freight on a hundred articles to be effective on varying dates and averaging twenty percent. The reduction includes iron, steel, tinplate, machinery, vehicles, furniture and East-bound lumber and flour.
Chicago, Nov. 4.—The railroads have announced a rate of 6 cents per hundred on iron and steel from Pittsburgh distributors West-bound for export.

Lohengrin Theme Of Mlle. Lechamp Vastly Pleading

Before an appreciative audience at the Lyceum Theatre last night, Miss Adrienne Lechamp repeated her success of two weeks ago and added several new numbers that were exceedingly well received. In an interpretation of Debussy's "Arabesque," she portrayed the struggle between love and art and the final triumph of art over emotion. One of the best received numbers was the acting out of Lohengrin's Wedding March, in which Miss Lechamp, as the bride, was dressed for her wedding by four charming bridesmaids recruited from the A. D. C. In Rachmaninoff's Polichinelle, the little artist started the audience by literally rolling out on the stage as a prelude to a dance of witchery and roguishness. Several numbers played by the Municipal Orchestra and a pianoforte solo by Mr. R. V. Dent gave further variety to the program.

PANIC IN VIENNA

(Reuter's Service)
Vienna, Nov. 4.—There is a panic on the Bourse owing to the sudden fall of the crown on the Zurich Exchange. Foreign monies today rose to an unprecedented height. Share quotations correspondingly rose. Food prices are rising daily, especially meat.

MARKS NOW 920

(Reuter's Service)
London, Nov. 4.—German marks on London today jumped to 965, went to 885 and finally to 920.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The Bourse is overwhelmed with orders to buy and sell. As a result of the prodigious jumps up and down it has been facetiously named the "Kangaroo" Bourse.

NOTICE

The Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd.
Head Office, Hongkong

The public is respectfully informed that we have established a branch office at 51 Kiangsi Road, Shanghai, where we transact every description of banking business.

CHU KINHOW,

Manager,
Shanghai Branch.

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CREDIT NATIONAL

(third issue)
The BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg to inform the public that, as per telegraphic instructions from Paris, they will receive subscriptions for the above Loan, lately advertised in this paper, up to November 10th, next.

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
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MISCELLANEOUS

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FRENCH instruction, easy method, able to converse in short time. Apply to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS. 42929 N 9

ENGLISH Ladies give lessons in English, Stenography, Typewriting and Music, Miss Ryan, 1, Ferry Road, W. 1987. 42655 N 9

ENGLISH lessons by an American lady, conversation and theory. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS. 42814

RUSSIAN lady requires pupils for Russian lessons, also for piano. Apply No. 88A, Range Road, Room 5, from 1-2 and 5-6 p.m. 42905 N 6

A portrait painter wishes to give private lessons or have orders. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS. 42736

PROF. E. Shilling (Paris conservatoire) is prepared to accept pupils for the piano and singing at their residence or at his home. Terms moderate. For further particulars, Address to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS. 42882 N 8

URULED taught in six lessons. Simplified method. Apply to Robert L. Chishman, Carlton Cafe, Tel. C. 2337. 42834 N 9

MISS CONSTANCE HENDRY* of New York at the CARLTON CAFE. High class Modern Dancing. Toddle, Fox Trot, One-Step, Waltz. Hours 10-12; 2-8 P.M. Phone Central 2361. 42767 N 6

DIVORCE, commercial and confidential inquiries of whatever nature undertaken by an experienced private detective with speed and quick results. Domestic servants supplied at short notice. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS. 42776 N 6

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED a partner to manage a store and export business in a riverport. Capital required \$8,000.00. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS. 42776 N 6

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FOUND at Race-Course four sweep tickets. Owner to prove property and pay for this advertisement. Apply S. Witschl, Care B. A. T. 42963 N 6

USED CARS

ONE Mitchell touring car, 6 cylinder for sale at Tls. 900 in good condition. Apply to Box 224, Route de Siemen. 42956 N 6

FOR SALE, Overland, model ninety, touring car with winter top. Complete with accessories and four new tires. Newly painted and overhauled. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS. 42930 N 9

FOR SALE one six-cylinder four passenger Nash coupe, in good condition, equipped with cord tyres, owner going home. For further particulars please apply to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd. 42937 N 9

FOR SALE one beautiful Chandler touring car, 6 cylinders, 7 seater, with complement accessories. Self start, new tyres, electric lights, Tls. 1,700, or nearest offer. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS. 42914 N 12

ONE four-cyl. Scripps-Booth roadster for sale, in perfect running order, recently overhauled and repainted. Tls. 1,100 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS. 42881 N 6

FOR SALE one E. M. F. Touring Motor Car, 4 cylinders, 30 H. P., 5 seater, complete with accessories, self starter, new tyres, and electric Light. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS. 42891 N 6

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LARGE and comfortable rooms with bathrooms, and full board at moderate prices, 5 minutes walk from Astor House. Apply No. 10, Seward Road, Prop. M. Luzzana. 42936 N 10

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WELL furnished room and bath, with board, for married couple. Apply to St. George's Hotel, Bubbling Well. 42942

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TO LET in French Concession well furnished rooms with good board. No. 19 Route Doumer. 42915 N 8

TO LET nicely furnished rooms with good home food under foreign supervision in detached house, large garden, telephone & garage, very reasonable terms. Apply 58 Ward Road. 42886 N 6

FURNISHED flat 2 rooms, kitchen and bath in desirable location. Foreign settlement. 34 Wayside Road. 42844 N 8

TO LET, one nicely furnished double bedroom with bath. Suitable for a couple or two bachelors, also one single furnished room. Apply 29 Baikal Road. 42855 N 5

ROOM with board, large and small furnished rooms with separate bathrooms, full board. Special terms for monthly boarders and commercial travellers. Apply to Lamont's Private Hotel, 7 Boundary Terrace, off Hannan Road. 42854 N 30

TO LET well furnished rooms with private bathroom. Apply 2 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens. 42815 N 6

TO LET in French family on Avenue Joffre, large room with verandah and bathroom attached, also 2 attic rooms. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS. 42758 N 6

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WANTED by two Americans, furnished house or apartment of two, three or four rooms, kitchen and bath by December first. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS. 42945 N 9

WANTED small furnished house from 1st December in Western district or French Concession. Reply to W. N. Hansell, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. 42946 N 12

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED immediately, foreign accountant or bookkeeper with first class references, capable of taking entire charge of books of an import and export firm in Shanghai. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS. 42903 N 6

WANTED experienced Chinese translator—English into Chinese. Permanent position. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS. 42907 N 8

WANTED Chinese male stenotypist. Apply G. N. Marshall & Co., Ltd., 11 Ningpo Road. 42906 N 11

WANTED compradore with general routine of business, state business qualifications. Please apply to Box No. 281, THE CHINA PRESS. 42883 N 6

WANTED by a large firm young man (foreigner) with knowledge of Customs and shipping. State experience and salary required. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS. 42887 N 6

Wanted: Foreign bread bakers. Must pass exam. re perfect health. Top wages. No Sunday work. Apply Mr. Douglas, Baker's Bakery, 35 Nanking Road. 42749 N 6

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LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hau, Employment Secretary, No. 129 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200. 42930

RUSSIAN young man (26) Petrograd State University, seeks service or work of any kind. Willing to commence to work first month without salary. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS. 42932

EXPERIENCED stock-keeper and foreman with excellent knowledge of bookkeeping and accounts. Requires position. Highest references. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS. 42936 N 12

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REFINED young lady seeks situation, department-store, physician's assistant etc., with good knowledge of Russian, French, English and little German. First references. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS. 42832

CIVILIAN engineer (European) now working in architect office, desires to change position. Good experience in outdoor building and any structural work supervision, which is preferable. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS. 42805

CIVIL engineer-architect seeks a position, 8 years experience. No objection to outposts. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS. 42766

FRENCH lady just arrived from Europe seeks position as head dressmaker or saleswoman. Good references. Speaks French, English, German, Italian, Greek and Russian. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS. 42859 N 10

ELECTRICAL engineer graduated from Paris, with mechanical experience, Rumanian subject, speaking French, German, Russian, is free for engagement. Good references. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS. 42849 N 10

YOUNG man with good office experience, thoroughly familiar with cable work, at present employed, desires change. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS. 42848 N 6

EXPERIENCED young lady typist seeks position. Good knowledge of shorthand and general office routine. Apply to Box 253 THE CHINA PRESS. 42821 N 8

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TO LET, well furnished office, with two rooms, near Bund. Apply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS. 42928 N 9

WANTED furnished flat of three rooms with bath, kitchen and servant quarters. Please apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS. 42923 N 6

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PART of godown floor on Jinkee Road, about 2,000 square feet. Cheap rental. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS. 42896 N 3

WANTED offices, centrally situated, of about 2,500 square feet, on ground floor, if possible, also godown attached or near at hand of about 2,000 square feet. From 1st January. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS. 42911 N 12

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED furnished flat of three rooms with bath, kitchen and servant quarters. Please apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS. 42923 N 6

WANTED by quiet American couple, furnished room with bath and board, near Bund if possible. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS. 42943 N 19

WANTED, one or two gentlemen to share occupation of a very comfortable bungalow, close to French Park. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS. 42938 N 6

WANTED by November 10th a single room with fireplace and private bath, Central or close in. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS. 42819 N 6

LAND FOR SALE, excellent residence lot, about 11/2 mow already fenced and sited, near corner of Great Western Road and Tiesong Road, for sale. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS. 42819 N 6

FOR SALE, Electric Victrola, Moutrie's, almost new and in perfect order. Apply to Messrs. Bobkov and Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Inspection invited. 42778 N 3

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ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House
8 QUINSAN GARDENS
Board—Residence
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, one large front room from 12th Nov. Please apply to 45 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

NICE large room suitable for two bachelors, with full board, in Western district. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE,
31 Boone Road.
Two large rooms, one front, one back facing garden and also small room. Hot and cold water bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress, Tel. North 1102. 42799

TO LET in Dixwell Road with British family, one large fully-furnished room with private bathroom attached. Full board if required. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS. 42953 N 9

BOSTONIA, 61 Carter Road. One room, vacant November 15th suitable for two persons. 42957 N 13

FOR RENT pleasant furnished room in American home, near French Park,

British Trade Conference Hold Its Final Session

(Continued from Page 6)
taken to convey our views on these matters immediately and without delay to the notice of our authorities in Washington.

"Mr. Marker and Mr. Argent made a very clear exposition of the disastrous effects to British trade caused by recent lawlessness in the upper Yangtze and of the necessity of recovering compensation from the Chinese Government in order to bring home to them their responsibilities as a civilized nation.

"The abuse of the system under which Chinese secure dual nationality in order to escape the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court and so evade their just obligations was clearly emphasized by Mr. Teesdale and it is hoped that action will be taken by the Consular Body in order effectively to remove it. Something concrete it is hoped may be evolved from Mr. Anderson's suggestions to deal with the serious nature of the trouble likely to arise from the growth of these unhealthy Produce and Stock Exchanges which are daily springing up in the Settlement. Both from a constructive and a deliberative point of view, therefore, I think we may regard the past week's work as highly satisfactory.

"For the fact that it has been so, I think the Shanghai Chamber owes the most sincere thanks to the other members of this Association and to the delegates who have so ably represented them.

THANKS COMMITTEEMEN
"I have to thank the members of my Committee for their ready help in preparing the way for the holding of this conference, and particularly Mr. Fox, who though an honorary member of our Committee and who is yet always most willing to render any assistance in the courteous and efficient manner in which his work is always accomplished.

"I have to thank Mr. Kennett for undertaking and performing in an exceedingly competent and tactful manner the duties of chairman of the conference in committee. I think also that I should convey the thanks of this conference to His Honor Judge Skinner Turner for the use of this building. I feel sure that everybody appreciates to the full the nature of the privileges which we have now enjoyed for three years in succession. Most important perhaps of all, I have again to ask you to thank Mr. Gull and the members of the Chamber's staff for the able manner in which they have carried out their heavy and responsible duties. Mr. Gull who is most loyally helped by his assistant, Mr. Campbell, take an absorbing interest in his work which often requires the greatest possible judgment and tact.

"There is another subject I would like to touch on before I sit down, and that is the subject of the cost of living. It is pointed out in recent trade journals that Great Britain is constantly losing orders to Germany and Belgium for big contracts abroad in lines in which for years before the war she specialised and which she practically controlled. I speak more particularly of the steel trade and certain departments of engineering. That is most serious for Great Britain, because she sorely needs to increase her exports, and is in urgent need of work for her unemployed. The reason is, of course, that although there has been and continues to be a fall in wages, the fall is not sufficient to reduce cost of production to meet cheaper competitive rates from countries which have not continued to maintain the high, I should say the extravagant, cost of living introduced during the war.

MR. MACKAY SPEAKS
In his closing speech Mr. Mackay said:

"You have, I expect, listened with as much interest as I have done to the valuable review which Mr. Kennett has given us of the work which this conference has just completed. I think you will agree with me that much of that work has been of a decidedly constructive character. In some respects, as I shall presently illustrate, we have been more constructive than we were either last year or the year before. This has been the result, perhaps, of much greater freedom of discussion. Delegates and others were ready to intervene in debate in true debating fashion, so much so that it must at times have been hard work for Mr. Kennett to keep the issues which were before the conference clear and distinct.

"To illustrate what I have just said in regard to the constructive character of the work of the conference I would endorse Mr. Kennett's remarks in regard to that much debated question, Rule 1 of the Customs Tariff. I think for the first time we have succeeded in obtaining a practically unanimous expression of opinion as to what we business men think that rule means and I think that in doing this we have laid a solid foundation for the discussions which will take place when the tariff comes to be revised. Until then, I fear, nothing further can be done in this matter, but whereas at the last tariff revision, the meaning of the rule was discussed by selected experts, on the next occasion it will be possible for us to point to the resolution re-

corded in the minutes of this very representative conference.

WORK CONSTRUCTIVE
"Another illustration of the constructive nature of our work is the resolution which was passed in connection with the Commercial Diplomatic Service. The resolution as it originally stood on the agenda was no more than a repetition of a twice told tale. As such, had it been passed in that form, it would of course, have been forwarded to His Majesty's Government, but in all probability it would have got us no further. In the form in which it was actually passed, however, I think it should get us very much further. It will show His Majesty's Government that we appreciate the difficulties which have prevented them from giving effect to our wishes and it will show them also how those wishes can be met by utilising the Consular Service in which we, all of us, place so much confidence.

"More important than either of these illustrations is the one furnished by the long and exceedingly interesting discussion which took place on the subject of the education of Chinese on British lines. As a result of that discussion the Association has adopted the report drawn up by the Central Committee authorised at last year's conference. That means that we have now a definite workable scheme on which in view of the sum already subscribed, roughly £85,000, we can, at last, begin work. Gentlemen, I appeal to you and to all British firms and subjects in China to put themselves unitedly behind this work, and though times are bad, to do their utmost to bring the fund up to an adequate figure.

At The Theaters

APOLLO THEATER
"The Common Law," a gripping seven reel picture featuring Clara Kimball Young will be shown at the Apollo Theater tonight.

A picture of unusual interest, "The City of Comrades," the popular Saturday Evening Post story by Basil King, will be seen at the Apollo Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Tom Moore and Seena Owen are playing the leads and will be seen to best advantage in this picture. The theme deals with how a self-made failure, spurred on by the interest of a good woman, reformed and finally won the girl he loved. "Man and His Woman" will be the attraction for next week end.

OLYMPIC THEATER
"Madonnas and Men," one of the big pictures of the year, will be produced at the Olympic Theater tonight. The story is full of gripping situations, thrilling scenes and is one of the most stupendous pictures of the season.

ISIS THEATER
"Lying Lips," Thomas H. Ince's drama of life and love, will be seen at the Isis Theater this evening. The cast includes House Peters and Florence Vidor. A comedy special "Down on the Farm" will be shown at the Isis beginning Thursday, November 10. This Mack Sennett comedy is a riot of fun from the beginning to the end and all the Sennett favorites, including "Teddy," the dog, "Pepper," the cat and the Baby will be there.

Commencing Monday, "Velvet Fingers," a modern tale of a modern Raffles who fights against all odds for a girl, will be shown. This is a thrilling feature with fifteen episodes and will be seen Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

VICTORIA THEATER
Pauline Frederick in "Out of the Shadow," or "The Woman Who Thought She Knew," is featured at the Victoria Theater tonight. The picture deals with a woman who misjudged a man. He finally triumphs by kindness although facing a most difficult situation.

Violinist Makes Bow At Today's Symphony



MR. ARRIGO FOA

The first symphony concert of the season to be conducted personally by Maestro Mario Paci will be given by the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra in the Town Hall this afternoon at five o'clock. Two new soloists, Mr. Arrigo Foa, first violin, and Mr. Ferruccio Felcaul, first oboe and English horn player, will also make their debuts. Both of them were engaged by Mr. Paci during his recent European tour and arrived in Shanghai about a week ago. Mr. Foa, who is only twenty-three years of age, was awarded the gold medal at the Milan Conservatory and is considered one of the most gifted of the younger violinists in Northern Italy.

Included in this afternoon's program is the famous Dvorak Symphony, "From the New World," which was written after Dvorak's return from America in 1895. Being especially interested in negro melody he employs it throughout the composition. In the second movement, the "Largo," the public will have the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful solo of the English horn, played by Mr. Felcaul. The first theme of the Largo represents the chiming on Easter morning, and the second, the crowds gathering to attend church.

The next number of the program will be the Concerto in G.

Minor by Max Bruch. In this composition Mr. Arrigo Foa will have an opportunity to display his brilliant technique and his beautiful and delicate tone.

The celebrated Tarantello and Chanson Napolitaine of Liszt, originally written for the piano forte, will be given as the closing number. Mr. Paci states that he has played this composition thousands of times during his career as a piano virtuoso in Europe and the East.

The program in full is as follows:

1.—Symphony No. 5 in E minor "FROM THE NEW WORLD" Ant. Dvorak

a) Adagio
b) Largo
c) Scherzo
d) Allegro con fuoco

2.—First Concerto in G minor for Violin with Orchestra Accompaniment. Max Bruch

a) Allegro moderato
b) Adagio
c) Final: Allegro energico

SOLOIST: ARRIGO FOA

3.—Souvenirs de Naples: Fr. Liszt

a) Tarantello
b) Chanson Napolitaine

Maestro MARIO PACI, Conductor.

Dry Want Millions To Make Law Stick

(Reuter's Service)
Washington, Nov. 4.—Congress will be asked to vote \$10,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition during the coming fiscal year. This amount is \$2,500,000 above the appropriations for the current year.

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Sazo Joseph
Sweet, Mrs. B.
Smith, Dewitt S.
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Adams, Capt. L. B.
Alameda, Miss Cecilia.
Alford, William V.
Allen, Mrs. T. C.
Arnold, H. A.
Arnold, Frank.

Bagby, Mrs. Margrette.
Ballar, Fred.
Barber, Maurice.
Barnes, Dr. Milford E.
Barnes, Capt. P. E.
Barnhardt, Chas.
Bascom, Miss J. M. K.
Bascom, Miss K.
Beal, Ralph R.
Bell, Luther D.
Bellamy, J. E.
Boase, C. C.
Bordley, J. Claypoole.
Boss G. H.
Brown, Mrs. Laura.
Bufano, Benvenuto.
Burrows, Jack S.
Buckley, Mrs. John.
Burnett, J. C.
Burns, A. E.

Calkins, Miss Helen.
Campbell, T. W.
Cason, Miss Caroline Huston.
Casore, Pete.
Chicago Novelities Co.
Coolidge, William W.
Corbin, Mrs. Leonard.
Crosier, Mrs.
Cutting, Heywood.
Cumming, E. S.
Darya, C.
Davis, C. A.
Dekalb, J. E.
DeVault, Col. Milton.
Domitrovich, John.
Dudek, Valeria.

Eddy, Mrs. Karoline.
Edwards, E. W.
Ericksen, Paul S.
Fisker, Mrs. A. J.
Franklin, Barney.
Fry, Mrs. John H.
Gale, W. Holt.
Golos, Michael.
Gorman, Paul F.
Green, G. G.
Guevara, Hon. Pedro.

Hall, Henry, Jr.
Heaps, James.
Heaton, Peter.
Heery, J. M.
Hildt, John, Jr.
Hill, Mrs. A. P.
Hill, Frank S.
Heinzen, Karl P.
Hirsh, Harry W.
Hodges, J. B.
Hooton, Mrs. H. A.
Howry, Carl G.
Huntley, Dr. George A.

Ivanoff, Mrs.
Ivantschenko, Miss Adela.
Jamesson, A. S.
Jerackio.
Johnson, A.
Johnson, Mrs. B. O.
Kleffer, Carl A.
Klein, Robert.
Korvalchuk, Goh.
Kurz, Chas.
Laine, R.
Lane, Lee Britton.
Lauderdale, Mrs. C. E.
Lindsay, Mrs.
Loomis, B. T.
Luther, Mrs. Geen.
Lynch, P. C.

MacFarland, E. P.
Malkova, Anna.
McClough, Mrs.
McFarlin, B. J.
McClough, Mrs. A. M.
Marshall, Mrs. L. B.
Meyers, Raymond.
Miller, Frank.
Minckler, Robert L.
Mooser, George.
Morse, Gordon.
Moser, T. H.
Murdock, Pete.
Mushon, Fred Jansa.

Nelson, E.
Norgard, R. L.
Nicholson, John B.
Nickerson, Capt. C. W.
Ng, Hew Tong.
Obrien, Ohio.
Oliver, Reece A.
Ostermel, Max J.
Owens, Harry H.
Overton, Dr. John.

Pan, Jackson.
Perry, Mrs.
Phillips, Mrs. Helen.
Pohuert, Miss Martha.
Powell, Hamilton.
Pratt, R. S.
Price.

Ralph, George M.
Rand, Miss Grace.
Reeve, Robert C.
Rich, Miss Theresa.
Robbins, Albert H.
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Rossi, Mrs. Helen.
Rudd, Willie E.
Russell, Mrs. Beatrice S.

Sagne, Mrs. Ernest.
Schaefer, Edward J.
Seddon, John.
Sellers, C. J.
Shamal, E.
Sharp, Renwick.
She, Mrs. Shu.
Sheridan, Harry.
Short, Joe A.
Smith, Ed. E.
Smith, Walter E.
Sylvia, Earle D.

Timofeev, Michael A.
Tolson, Bert D.
Twomy, Mrs. G.
Uhl, Oswald W.

Van Zwanenberg, Mrs. L.

Webb, Charles H.
Well, Richard.
Weiss, Edwin.
Whipple, Roydon G.
Wilbur, Lee L.
Williams, Jack.
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Germans And Americans Still Require Passports

Traders From U. S. Handicapped By Red Tape Delays And \$10 Fee Required For Each Of Three Visas Necessary To Cross Each Frontier

Paris, Oct. 1.—Practically alone among travelers the American in Europe is still forced to cling to his passport, resulting in delays to business men as a result of which rival nations often beat them in reaching markets.

Frenchmen, Englishmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, Swiss and Belgians can now travel about Europe almost as freely as before the war owing to friendly conventions between their respective governments.

Italy within a month will have open borders. Only the German and the American will then have to have passports and visas to travel in Europe.

Not only is the passport obligatory to the Americans—because America makes it obligatory to the foreigner—but it costs him more in visas than frequently all his train and boat fares cost him. To restrain the immigrant flood, the United States put its visa fee at the unheard-of price of ten dollars two years ago, charging Americans the same so as not to be open to a charge of discrimination.

The ten dollars did not restrain the immigrants. They only had to borrow that much more or work a few weeks longer, or wait until Cousin Pietro or Brother Stanislasavitch in America sent it to them.

THE FEE REMAINS
Then the United States limited the number of incoming immigrants. That proved efficacious. Hundreds of thousands would-be immigrants are now storming the United States Consular offices in Europe in vain.

But—overlooked in the rush, maybe—the ten dollar fee remains. Not only that, but the methods of consular officials, the reels and reels of red tape unwound in a bureau which never existed before the war, the retaliatory methods adopted by other European nations are wearing the patience of American travelers in Europe to the proverbial thread.

A Frenchman can go from Paris to Constantinople for his railway fare and \$1.35 in visas. An Englishman has to pay nearly \$2. An

THIEVES IN INDIA TRAIN STOMACHS TO HIDE LOOT

Calcutta, Oct. 28 (by mail).—In a case now occupying the attention of the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, 35 men and women are charged with being members of a gang committed to robbery, to gang robbery with violence. These people are all related and call themselves openly the "Sanchal Wad Thieves." They are Hindus by religion, but a special object of their veneration is the "Tila Mukharu" or "very large nail," with which they perform the initial stages of their burdaries. Their children are taught to steal from infancy. Their earliest training, carried on by their mothers, is in pocket-picking, fowl and goat lifting, and so forth.

The women are important agents in the organized thefts conducted by the males. While begging, singing, hawking, etc., they watch the assets of civilized people. Subsequently omens are taken by the male leaders, called the "Rangati." A fowl or a goat is slaughtered and during the dark half of the month, dattilias are organized on the women's information in the direction in which the neck of the trunk of the dead animal rests after quivering. If a snake crosses their path the enterprise is abandoned.

WOMEN SWALLOW LOOT
The large nail which the Sanchal Wad worship is employed to make a hole between the wall and the door frame of houses attacked. The bolt of the door is then drawn and an utterly remorseless attack made on all the inmates—especially the women wearing heavy gold and silver ornaments.

The women of the Sanchal Wad are practised in swallowing and containing these ornaments. In the case now under trial there are eleven women concerned, and in one of them the X-ray revealed the presence of seven or eight tolas (three or four ounces avoirdupois) of flattened-out gold bangles. The women are capable of retaining such articles undigested for as long as a fortnight.

This "criminal tribe," for such it is, has an elaborate system of self-government and co-partnership. Of the spoil a certain fixed percentage goes to the Rangati, or leader, and a certain fixed percentage goes to a sort of insurance fund allocated in case of need to the wives of detected men and those who lose their lives during raids.

MANY DEDICATED TO CRIME
Technically, all such criminal tribes in India—and there are still many hundreds of thousands of men and women in India trained and dedicated by their parents to different forms of crime—should come under the special administration provided for such people by the British regime. These nomadic groups are all registered; they may now only move by special permission of the police; and some of them are rendered completely stationary in inclosed camps, where the Salvation Army or other agencies endeavor to reclaim them. As in this case, however, members of the tribes show considerable skill in evading regulations, largely with the help of impersonation by their women, and a chain of serious robberies—or other crimes—will ensue. It is of interest to note that this case is being tried in a city in which the Legislative Council has

just adopted woman suffrage. In a population of some 40,000,000, fewer than 200,000 males voted at the first general election ever held in the Bombay presidency (in 1920) and the proportion then borne by voters to population about represents the standard of literacy and general civilization of the mass of the population.

The case against the "Sanchal Wad" hereditary thieves serves as another reminder of the incongruous blend of East and West, of civilization and crudity, which is the chief characteristic of the India of the new "democratic" dispensation.

DIVING TO LIMIT FOR SUNKEN GOLD

It Takes Half Hour to Bring Men Up Safely From Wreck Off Ireland

London, Oct. 1.—The divers on the Admiralty salvage steamer *Pacer* have recovered so far \$10,000,000 worth of bullion from the steamship *Laurentic*. The vessel (14,892 gross tonnage), formerly of the White Star Line, was serving as an auxiliary cruiser when she was sunk by a torpedo off the north coast of Ireland in January, 1917. More than 300 lives were lost and about \$20,000,000 worth of bullion went down with her.

The divers liken the condition of the wreck to a long street of high houses which have collapsed into the center. The action of the sea each winter makes the following

year's work of the diver more difficult.

The wreck lies at the extreme depth at which diving is possible. The men work below for a quarter of an hour, and it takes half an hour to bring them to the surface, on account of the risk of heart failure through the sudden change of blood pressure. Only two spells below per day are possible for each man.

French Railways To Electrify By 1925

Paris, Oct. 1.—One thousand miles of railway in the southern part of France are to be electrified by 1925, according to an announcement of the Midi Railway Company. Electric power will be furnished by three enormous power houses producing 185,000 horsepower. The distributing system is to consist of three or six-pole cables carrying a continuous current of 1,500 volts. Double track lines will be equipped with third rails, and single tracks with overhead wires. All the electric locomotives on the main lines are to be 1,400 horsepower, while on branch lines the locomotives will only be capable of 700 horsepower.

Passenger trains on main lines will have a speed of fifty-six miles per hour, while freight trains will travel at thirty miles per hour. Trains on branch lines will be run at a speed of fifty miles per hour. When the work is finished the company plans an extension of the system to connect the Pyrenees with the Alps and the coal districts to the north.

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Conan Doyle Raps Psychic 'Adventurers' And Defends The Real Spiritualists

BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

London, Oct. 1.—Not only have I a very large confidential correspondence from hundreds of people who are interested in psychic questions, but I am in close touch with several leaders of the movement who have similar correspondence.

I possess and can produce very many letters in which the writers thank God that psychic inquiry has eased their minds and enabled them to take up the duties of life once more after some shock which has unsettled them. In several of these letters the writers claim that the definite knowledge and consolation obtained have saved them from insanity, and in two cases from suicide.

I am prepared to agree that there are people who are mere sensation hunters, who drift from medium to medium with no religious or scientific aim, seeking only for a morbid excitement. I have met with no man of this class, but with several women, who were all of that neurotic type who exaggerate in all things.

Such people are on the skirts of every movement, and I agree that they should either leave the thing entirely alone, or else come right into it, mastering its philosophy and realising that it is not a plaything, but the most solemn and wonderful subject to which the mind can be turned.

No doubt the existence of such people may call up a class of psychic adventurers who are as shallow as their clients. The records of fortune-tellers in the police courts show that such charlatans exist, but fortune-telling is locked upon askance by all sober spiritualists, for even when psychic gifts are genuine the power of prophecy is the most uncertain of any. I can see no good purpose to be served by such prophecies, for if good comes to us we cannot accelerate it, and if evil, then the anticipation is worse than the actual sorrow. I have

known lives to be clouded by such injudicious and untrue forecasts.

I have known spiritualists by the tens of thousands, both here and in Australia, and I unhesitatingly say that en masse they are the most sane, healthy, and, above all, cheery set of people I have ever met. Lunacy is, as Professor Morsell has observed, very rare among them, and Dr. Forbes Winslow was compelled on re-examination to withdraw his assertion upon this point.

There is always some danger somewhere when new fields of thought are entered, but it would be difficult to name any subject where the advantages so manifestly outweigh the disadvantages, as in this, which transcends in importance all other worldly subjects put together.

Some one very wisely calls upon us to "Get back to God," and also says, "Believe in something. Scolding is the attribute of the immature mind."

Exactly. But we have brought forward definite proofs of immortality, and have established religion upon a basis of fact instead of faith, so that the poor groping human soul may have a provable foundation upon which to build.

That is the way back to God—to give people knowledge which they can test and which shows that God is as truly working among us now as He was two thousand years ago. The modern mind demands such proof. We have the proofs, and we endeavor to get them before humanity.



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RUSSIA GETS BACK TO INDIVIDUALISM

Big Industries To Be Still Under State Control, But Run For Private Gain

TO DECENTRALISE SCHOOLS

Denationalisation Of Theaters And Moving Pictures Also Announced

BY WALTER DURANTY

Ross, Oct. 6.—The new economic policy bids fair to bring about a change in Russia almost as completely as the Bolshevik revolution. It is not a change from communism to capitalism, but rather from State socialism to individualism—from bureaucracy to personal initiative.

On the economic side its purpose is to stimulate production of food and manufactured goods and to re-establish a normal monetary system of exchange of the one for the other. On the administrative side its aim is the abolition of routine, red tape and procrastination and the establishment of business methods instead. Thus Lunacharsky, the Soviet Minister of Education, who received the New York Times representative on his way to Italy, stated that henceforth the whole vast scheme of publishing contemplated by his department would be in the hands of M. Sittim, formerly the greatest publisher in Russia, who was recently sent to Berlin with a credit of \$500,000 to organize the Soviet publishing business in Germany and pave the way for the re-establishment of the paper printing industry in Russia itself.

Again, said Lunacharsky, the Russian cinema industry henceforth will be formed into a huge combination on business lines which will be empowered to buy films, etc., abroad, lease cinema theaters to Russians and foreigners and organize the production of Russian cinema pictures either by foreigners or Russians.

The Soviet Government plans to extend a similar system throughout all branches of industry. Although in principle the big industries will remain in the hands of the State—as in the case with the moving picture industry—they will be run on business rather than bureaucratic lines, and in practice a considerable number of concessions will be granted to Russians and foreigners which will introduce an element of healthy competition.

Three of the principal Soviet leaders, Kromoff, Krasin and Lunacharsky, with whom the correspondent discussed this question, all declare that the Government will be to go very far toward meeting foreign concessionaries, American, British and other foreigners investigating the matter in Moscow, express confidence that this will be the case, and do not seem to fear the concessionaries will run much risk of seizure of property or indeed of any infringement of contracts on the part of the Soviets.

On the other hand, they point out—and the three Soviet Ministers admitted—that the details are not yet worked out sufficiently for concessions by foreigners to be a practical proposition.

Thus in theory, according to the new decrees, there is nothing to prevent American shoe manufacturers from opening a factory in Moscow and selling their product in the city stores or, indeed, under certain conditions, from importing their own shoes and selling them to Russia. But in actual fact, some time must yet elapse before anything of the kind will be practically possible. Indeed, it is to be questioned whether any save the inner circle of the Soviet Government realize just how far the new policy is going to carry them.

For instance, the restoration of the right of individual property and individual profit implies inevitably re-establishment of the right of inheritance, because if the shareholders of a company can continue to benefit by a concession from the State even if their representative who originally signed the concession is dead, it is obviously impossible to prevent the heirs of an individual concessionaire from enjoying the same privilege as long as the concession lasts.

But despite a multitude of such cases which will have to be definitely settled by law and precedent, it is the present impression of foreign circles in Moscow that the Russians authorities intend to carry out their new policy no less sincerely than the strictly communist system it replaces. It appears to be realized that legitimate profit is necessary if industry is to be stimulated. The authorities propose, therefore, to limit a concessionaire's profit, on each article manufactured, to prevent profiteering, but to put no limit on the amount of said articles he can produce, so that the total profit may be quite as considerable as in the case in America.

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Bluebeardism Having One Of Its Periodic Revivals

Modern Wife Slayers Rival Famous Butchers Of Tradition And History

London, Sept. 15.—The cult of Bluebeardism, which, both in legend and in fact, may be traced back thousands of years to the dim period when the written word was not, seems to be undergoing one of its periodic revivals.

In France Mme. Duhac, who, after some vivid matrimonial adventures, is now suspected of having killed her husband and burned his body, rivals Landru in the sensational news of the moment. A few months ago an American named Harvey confessed to the drowning of two wives and the beating to death of two others with a hammer. He had been married twenty-five times, he said, when convicted, and the Jekyll and Hyde existence forced on him by a diseased mentality just would not let him leave them alive.

Bluebeardism has a prominent place in the folk-lore of most races. The world's most famous collection of stories—the Arabian Nights Entertainments—had its beginning in the Sultan Schahriar's plan (as a revenge for the misconduct of one wife) to kill a thousand others after a thousand successive nights—a plan which he carried out, until Scheherazade broke the dreadful sequence with her tales.

MAN WHO KILLED ELEVEN

All Slavdom knows the Estonian legend of the husband who killed eleven wives, and was only prevented from slaying the twelfth by a peasant; and Perrault's story of Golepore—Bluebeard himself—has been adopted by the fairy-tale compilers of every Western nation.

But times without numbers the Bluebeard myths, like many others—the Werewolf, Pumpkin, the Lorelei, among them—have been dramatised by history.

The original of Perrault's character was Gilles de Retz, or else Commore the Corsed, a Breton chief of the sixteenth century, who disposed of several brides, but failed to destroy his last. Tryphine the Holy, whom St. Gildas—afterwards one of the saints of Caldy Island, Pembrokeshire—rescued after she had been attacked and abandoned in the wood.

Nero and Caligula provided Bluebeardism with a period of magnificence during the Roman Empire, but perhaps it attained its heyday in the Renaissance, when the Borgias and Medici and Strozzi found novel ways of eliminating unwanted spouses.

The English can point proudly to Harry the Eighth as the splendid exponent of the cult at this era.

BOILED HUSBAND IN A POT

Female Bluebeards of fancy and fact have ever been as plentiful and as inventive as the male of the species. Semiramis, who founded Babylon, never liked a consort for long and, says legend, never scrupled to rid herself of one when her interest waned.

The Medea of Euripides boiled her husband in a pot; and the Russian

WINS OPERA STAR IN TENNIS MATCH

De Courville Couldn't Engage Mme. Kousnetzoff Except By Lure Of Game

Aix-Les-Bains, Oct. 1.—In the days "when knights were bold" they won their ladyloves at the point of their good strong lances or with swings of their battle axes. There is a flavor of the old custom in the dauntless exploit of a London theatrical manager, Albert de Courville, at Aix-Les-Bains, where he won for his London theater a famous operatic star, Mme. Kousnetzoff, in a tennis match in which she was both the stake and a player.

Mme. Kousnetzoff has hitherto refused all offers to sing in anything but grand opera, and although de Courville had often made her the most tempting proposals to appear at the Gaiety in London she persistently declined them.

But she consented to play tennis with him at Aix and had no difficulty in beating him.

After losing two sets de Courville suggested a third, on the understanding that if he won she would sign a contract for a season at the Gaiety.

Confident that she would win, the singer laughingly accented.

Spurred by thought of the beautiful and talented stake, de Courville played the game of his life, and after a tremendous struggle scored a remarkable triumph and won Mme. Kousnetzoff for London.

ETERNAL YOUTH FOUND, DECLARES "REST CURE" DEAN

"Do Nothing; Think Nothing; Make Mind An Absolute Blank," Says—Apostolate

Paris, Oct. 2.—"Do Nothing," "Think nothing," "Make your mind an absolute blank."

These are the axioms of eternal youth, according to Grand Apostolate-Frui Ik, founder and high priest of "Feeling," religion of the perfect sphere—whatever that may mean—and very latest and newest of the queer faiths and creeds which are perpetually popping up in Paris.

Whether Frui Ik's philosophy put the ik in kick is, at the moment of writing, not yet fully established. The new religion, however, already boasts forty or fifty faithful adherents, who live in a tent colony on a lonely part of the Brittany coast and run about clad in potato sacks.

Some complaints have been registered with the police by neighbors of the camp who claim that the sacks may have been originally intended for potatoes, but are more the size of peanut bags.

In fact, they say, scenes at the camp in early morning indicate that there have not been enough sacks to go around.

The police reply has been that France is a land of personal liberty and that as long as the Feintistes don't parade sackless around the neighboring villages it is immaterial whether they wear 'em or not on their own private property.

Frui Ik is of indeterminate nationality. He says he is of Finnish extraction on his mother's side and that his father was the result of a marriage between a Mahomedan and a Chinaman. He looks like that.

It was through much overwork that he came, he affirms, to discover his cure. One day he "felt a sudden crack" and found that his great mind refused to function.

"For fifteen minutes I lay on my bed perfectly conscious, but absolutely without the faculty of thought," he relates. "When it passed I found, to my surprise, that I was as refreshed in body and spirit as though I had had three weeks in bed in the mountains with the window open."

Pierre Deloncle, a French magazine writer who visited the colony, says that the spectacle of all the Feintistes sitting around in a circle making their minds into perfect blanks was one of the most interesting sights he has ever witnessed.

Amphibious War Tank Put To Test In Britain

London, Oct. 2.—Land tests have been made with a pair of experimental tanks of about "whippet" size. The machines resemble a baby submarine, standing high over a pair of caterpillar wheels. To all appearances the body is watertight, and is entered from a hatchway at the top. Of portholes or gun slits there is no outward sign.

In the trials, carried out over undulating heathland near Jersey Brow, the tank developed a speed of twenty miles an hour. It lacked a good deal of the heaving motion common to the thirty-ton machine and the body maintained a fairly horizontal position. In fact, at a distance the vehicle resembled a slow armored car rather than a tank.

This new variety of tank has undergone several water tests. It can make its way easily through a considerable depth of water and might, were the depth available, conceivably submerge and crawl under water. The Tank Corps authorities will say neither "yes" nor "no" regarding its ability to float. Judged by the trials already made it is scarcely yet prepared to undertake "swimming" trials, although it is quite possible that successive modifications may endow it with nautical powers in the very near future.



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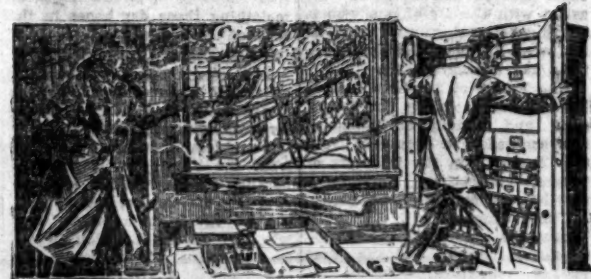
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WEATHER

Unsettled weather with a risk of showers. A depression is crossing Liautung, following the track of the preceding one, now over Northern Japan. Rough weather on both sides of Korea and over Northern Japan. Regular monsoon in the South.

MARRIAGE

WALKER-CAMP: On November 5th, 1921, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, Willie James Walker, second son of James George Walker and Mrs. Walker, of Brockley, London, to Marie Frances, younger daughter of Harry John Camp and Mrs. Camp, of Putney, London. 42940

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Harvest Festival. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m. Matins and Sermon: Psalm 65; Lessons: Deut. viii, 6-10; Luke xiv, 1-19; Te Deum Dykes in F; Hymns 382, 164, 379, 388. Preacher: The Dean. 11:30 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 96; Lessons: Isaiah lv; John x, 1-18; Anthem: "He in tears that soweth." (F. Hüller); Hymns 172, 383, 19; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Harvest Festival. 10:30 a.m. Matins. Holy Communion and Sermon: Psalm 65; Lessons: Deut. viii, 6-10; Luke xiv, 1-19; Hymns 382, 384, 315, 381; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Psalms 26 and 27; Anthem: "Jesus said unto the people" (Stainer); Hymns 536, 51, 126, 12 noon, Communion Service, Hymns 486, 302, 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Psalm 90; Metrical Psalm 23; Anthem: "The day Thou gavest, Lord, is ended." (Woodward); Hymns 28, 382, 703.

All Saints' Church, Rue Lafayette.—Holy Communion 9:30 and 11:30 a.m. (Centennial of

Missionary Society), Preacher: The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. T. Eldridge. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. J. Gardiner.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 21.

Community Church.—11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 20 Avenue Doumer, Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D.; Preacher: Subject: "The Tragedy of the Empty Heart." 5 p.m. Masonic Hall, No. 50 The Bund, Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D.; Preacher: Subject: "Belief in a Person."

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Sunday Service League.—At the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, at 5 p.m. Mr. Fletcher Brockman on "The Golden Rule—Is It Practical?"

New Thought Center.—12 Nanking Road, Kelly and Walsh Building, top floor. Sunday Service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject: "Applying the Christ Principles to Business." Free treatment and teachings daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The public cordially invited.

Greece's New Imperialism Dangerous, Says Nitti

BY FRANCESCO NITTI
(Former Premier of Italy and One of the World's Foremost Authorities on the Political Problems of Europe.)

GREECE is fighting in Asia Minor. The Athens papers announce that Mustafa Kemal's army has been routed.

The dreams of Hellenism begin once more to take form and consistency. Constantinople, at the head of the Greek army, is to march into Constantinople (for does not the city bear his name?), and Asia Minor must be subjected to a new revision, for the Treaty of Sevres can no longer be regarded as satisfactory in view of the new situation which has arisen.

To tell the truth, the destruction of Kemal Pasha's army is anything but an accomplished fact; it is a pious aspiration rather than solid reality. On the other hand, even if the Greek claims were true, they would have but little effect on the situation, as the strength of Turkey has always consisted in her immense powers of resistance. She conquers by passively resisting; she wears out her enemies having time as her invincible ally.

By one of its strange freaks, destiny seems to have chosen King Constantine to carry out what was always the dream of Venizelos: the creation of a great Greek empire firmly based on the sea, the transformation of the Aegean coasts on both shores into Greek territories.

TREATY FULL OF MISTAKES. The Treaty of Sevres has been the result of Venizelos' most powerful and most intelligent effort. He succeeded in obtaining from the Entente all that was possible, the very maximum in the way of concessions. I have seldom met in my political career men who possessed patriotism so exalted and ability so great as Venizelos.

When I gave him advice of moderation in a friendly manner, pointing out the necessity to limit the demands of Greece, I was never met in a stubborn or intemperate spirit. He knew how to ask and how to get what he wanted, he took advantage of every circumstance, and made use of every resource with

greater skill and ability than any other European statesman. He asked with the air of one who is offering something, and when he had won his point he looked as if he had been granted a favor.

The Treaty of Sevres is full of huge mistakes, chiefly due to the skill and activity of Venizelos who succeeded in obtaining from the Entente, in the interests of Greece, concessions which may well be regarded as an absurdity.

The confines of European Turkey are reduced to the line of Chatalgia; which means that Turkey practically disappears from Europe, the only derelict being Constantinople, the seat of the Caliph, an international rather than a Turkish city.

It is true that the Treaty of Sevres says that the contracting States are agreed in respecting the rights and claims of the Ottoman Government on Constantinople, which continues to be the capital of the Ottoman Empire, but always subject to the reservations of the treaty itself. As applied to a political regime, this means nothing but "controlled liberty," just as it was said, until a few years ago, that Russia was a monarchic constitutional sous un tsar autocrate (a constitutional monarchy under an autocratic czar). According to the Treaty of Sevres, Constantinople is the free capital of the Turkish Empire, subject to the reservations and conditions contained in the treaty which, as a matter of fact, destroy or limit all liberty.

IMPERIALISM AROUSED. Greece had succeeded in obtaining, both in Europe and in Asia Minor, concessions of such exceptional importance that I never believed, and do not now believe, that she can hold them long or permanently.

But the Greeks are once more in a state of frenzied excitement and dissatisfaction. They regard the Treaty of Sevres as quite insufficient for their claims; the successes of the Greek arms, always rather exaggerated by the press, push them on to advance new and always more ambitious demands.

Before 1913—namely, before the Balkan wars—Greece had an extension of 64,657 square kilo-

Woman, The Immutable, Will Never Be 'New,' Says Frankau

BY GILBERT FRANKAU

Author of "Peter Jameson" and "The Seeds of Enchantment," Who Has Established a Reputation in England with His Trenchant Articles on Phases of Modern Life.

"THE new woman!" I seem to remember first hearing that phrase twenty years ago when I was a schoolboy and went a-cycling with my parents in Battersea Park. Eheu Fugaces! Other schoolboys, doubtless, heard similar phrases in ancient Corinth and ancient Girgenti and ancient Sparta. But always the phrase was merely phrase. For woman was then, and is still, the one unchanging.

New civilisations, new empires, new religions rise and perish—but woman survives, immutable. She, the child-bearer, the mother and the mate, does not alter. Scarcely even does she develop. From you in the teeming cities, your truth is perhaps hidden. You are amazed with so great a multitude of women that you take the outward semblance—the rocks and the furbelows, the forensic achievement of the scientific—for the essence, for the inward soul.

But to any true thinker, any true psychologist, any true intellectual who will withdraw himself awhile from your teeming cities—the modern mystery of the "new woman" will be instantly and abundantly made plain; he will know that she is a mere figment, a much-raved Aunt Sally erected by cheap brains to be shied at with pseudo-psychological concepts.

IMMUTABLE WOMAN. Great truths are inevitably simple; and the simple truth about woman, the one star splendent fact, is her immutability. In triumph as in disaster, she remains invincibly herself.

Let me not be thought either presumptuous or an egotist, if I endeavor to illustrate the star-splendent fact by referring to my own literary labors. At the moment, in a quiet village of Rutlandshire, I am absorbed with two literary heroines. The first of these, she of a story I conceived some five years since, and of whom I am now concluding the epilogue, is a woman of post-war-time England—a woman who, despite all disaster, remained immutably and triumphantly her courageous self. My second heroine is a free woman of the Helenees who lived and loved and died more than two and twenty centuries ago.

Arete the Golden, my second heroine, is not of my own conception. My friend and illustrious colleague, Mr. Douglas Sladen—who is collaborating with me in the long overdue task of rendering to free Doric Greece—that homage which our historians, blinded by the harem-culture of Athens, have hitherto denied to her—discovered the tale of Arete, written down as we think from hearsay, in an Alexandrine manuscript. He it was who dug out the dry bones of a long-dead woman; mine is to be the honor of reclothing those dry bones in the flesh of the living word.

UNCHANGED IN CENTURIES. But even those dry bones my colleague discovered show the marvel and the lesson which are my only excuses for approaching this problem of "the new woman" from the literary egotist's angle. Because the marvellous lesson—as I see it—is just this: That the heroine of my first tale, my Allette Brunton, whom I—a modern of moderns—conceived out of my own experience five short years ago, differs in scarcely one psychological essential from Arete the Golden, whose sea-blue eyes gazed down upon the sea-blue harbor of ancient Syracuse three hundred years before the birth of Christ, and whose legendary character, preserved for at least seventeen centuries in Alexandrine holograph, comes down to us clear-cut as a Tanagra—and as unchangingly woman.

This is no literary juggle! All the material garments of these two tales, all the religion, all the philosophy, all the words and all the weapons of them, differ by two-and-twenty centuries; yet the heroines around whose adventures the tales revolve hardly differ at all. The virtues of Arete are the virtues of Allette; the weaknesses of Allette the weaknesses of Arete. Each, in disaster as in triumph, remains immutably the woman—woman eternal. Coelum non animum mutant!

"NEW WOMAN A CHIMERA." No! The "new woman" of your towns is a chimera. She exists only in the imagination of false thinkers, a "stunt" of those "wise wood-pavement gods" to whom a fuddled democracy bows its fuddled head. The preachers of yoffr Pont Street pulpits, the barking bigots of your Bench and Bar, your penny-pornographic pamphleteers and your unshaven Shavian sages (they are in the minority, these Jeremiahs, but their voice, as the voice of all minorities, is amazing loud) are shying the cocoanuts of their eloquence at an "Aunt Sally" not at Woman.

For woman IS. The essence of her does not alter—only the outward semblance. Linked in

"The New Woman?" Woman, the immutable, Will Never Be 'New.' One Day, Though, All Women May Be Free, but No Less Fine Than the 'Free Women' of the Doric Past, and When at Last Made Real to Us, will not be Loose Women."

virtue, linked in weakness, sister Sphinxes on a plinth of Pentelicon marble, Arete and Allette smile down disdainful on the Jeremiahs of two-and-twenty centuries. For Arete, as Allette, as every woman of every age, knows herself wiser than the children she bears. Woman, stooping eternally to her eternal conquest, disdains in her secret heart the wails of the conquered.

IS SPHINX TO SPEAK? Is it perhaps because, in this England of ours, woman wears a little of stooping, that the Jeremiahs wail so loudly? Has the Sphinx grown weary of Sphinxhood? Does she yearn, after all these many centuries, to step down from her plinth, to solve the riddle, to avow herself openly to our master?

If so, who shall blame her? Democracy, mazed by false thinkers, will be perhaps better for the realisation that Aspasia was not the mistress but the master of Pericles, as Cleopatra of Anthony, as Helen of Menelaus.

But democracy shudders. Democracy blinds its eye. Democracy will not see behind the throne of dead kings, dead poets, dead sages, the one inspiring woman. Yet behind them, all history shows the one woman, mother or mate, driving them, inspiring them, breathing into their ears that doctrine of benevolent force, that urge to acquire and

well use their power—whether power of weapons or power of words—which alone raises a man above the mob.

For to rise above the mob, benevolently to rule it, is the first duty of a man. And when, as today, man loses sight of that duty, when he lets his judgment away to every wind of the pseudo-philosophers who preach beauty without strength, peace without honor, and mob-rule without leadership—then who shall blame the Sphinx if she stir on her plinth? Who—in an age when all men prate of freedom—shall blame woman because she yearns to be free?

"MASTERS OF DESTINY" Let the Jeremiahs wail! Arete is Allette, and Allette is Arete. The essence of them does not change. They are mistresses of their own destiny, and masters of ours. There is no "new woman" only here and there an Allette or an Arete who has avowed herself openly before the mob. *Vera in cunctis patitur dea!*

The goddess, scornful of man stands at last revealed—not new but free. Woman eternal has not even deigned to don a new frock, but because a rare few of her have had the courage to cast aside the old frocks in which we swathed her image, the frocks of Victorian sentimentality, of Lycurgan laws and Oriental religions, your purple preachers, the bigots of your bench and your porno-

graphic pamphleteers have loosed their penny peashooters. Let them save their breath to cool their domestic porridge!

Woman, the immutable, will never be "new." One day, though, all women—and not the rare minority of them—may be free. And when that day comes—I am most utterly convinced—the free woman of our English future will be no less fine a woman, no worse the mate than the "free woman" of the Doric past. She will no more resemble the muckrake "Aunt Sally" of the stunting philosopher than my Arete or my Allette resembles that sociological chimera.

THE FREE WOMAN'S ROLE. But to the free woman, as to all ideals, is a far, far cry, and the cry, as all idealistic cries in democracy, is a much-misused one.

Believe me, the free woman of Anglo-Saxondom, when she is at last made real to us, will not be a loose woman.

She will demand no license—neither the "right-to-love" of the oversexed, nor the "right-to-motherhood" of the subversives, neither the "childhood-endowment" of the pale-pink Fabian, nor the "matrimonial liberty" of the deep-red Bolshevik.

One thing only will she demand of us—her right to happiness. And this right she will demand, not fearfully as she demands it today, but loud voiced, not to be denied by bench or by bar, by pulpit or by pamphleteer.

That right to happiness which chivalry gave to all free women has fallen into disuse. Mayhap woman herself has forfeited it by the mere tendency, scarcely as yet observable, to step down from her plinth of disdainful Sphinxhood.

Mayhap woman always mocked at chivalry, knowing that chivalry existed only in the minds of poets! Be that as it may, remains the fact that hardly a clergyman, hardly a judge hardly a pamphleteer in England today dares stand up for woman's right to happiness.

DEMANDS HAPPINESS. Yet every woman in England recognises that right as hers by nature; guards the hope of winning to it—secret of secrets—in her secretive heart.

Let us realise then that when the "free" woman is at last made real to us, she will cry with no uncertain voice: "I demand happiness, happiness in matehood and in motherhood. I recognise no law, no custom and no tradition, if they condemn me to misery. I demand nature's right. I demand to be of use in the world; and I know that, unhappy, I am useless, useless alike to myself, to my mate and to my children."

And the free woman, being still woman eternal, will have spoken an eternal verity. For the miserable woman is useless—fit only for the harem of the Oriental.

Is it possible that your preachers, the bigots of your bar and your pornographic pamphleteers are also, at heart, of the purdah-loving East?

Declares League Has Lost A Year On Disarmament

Geneva, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—Disappointment at the absence of results attained by the League of Nations since the last Assembly and hope in the forthcoming Washington Disarmament Conference were the principal sentiments expressed in today's debate by the Assembly on disarmament.

The Assembly was aroused to considerable enthusiasm, particularly by the eloquent defense of M. Noblemaire of France against accusations of militarism brought against his country. Lord Robert Cecil, who presented the committee's report on disarmament, said he hoped the Washington conference would do something for the control of private manufacture and traffic in arms.

Capt. Melbourne Bruce of Australia said it was a matter of as much interest to Europe as to Australia if his country were obliged to go on arming, following the example of the Asiatic countries, in order to protect its 12,000 miles of seacoast.

"We can do it," he said. "We have shown we could do it during the war. However, we have great hopes the Washington conference will make it unnecessary for us to do so. But if the conference draws up concrete plans, are we ready to respond? A year ago the Assembly expressed the same wish and the year which has just passed has been wasted."

NO REASON TO DELAY. Hjalmar Branting of Sweden expressed the opinion that conditions made it impossible for them to begin disarmament now.

"But that is no reason why disarmament in other countries should not begin immediately," he said. "All the countries would appreciate steps taken by the League in this direction."

Signor Schanzer of the Italian delegation said: "The Washington conference has the same object in view as we have. I want to express the hope that the two efforts will ultimately join, but the League of Nations must in any case go on with its work, without rejecting any co-operation."

DEFENSE OF FRANCE. M. Noblemaire in his defense of France said: "Our attitude is the same as it was last year, and the same as it was in the Hotel Crillon in 1919, when France demanded disarmament, contingent only upon national security. I want to reject, with all the energy I am capable of, the accusations of militarism that certain persons have brought against France."

"No one wants war less than France, because no one suffered so much from the war as she did. Our soldiers, dying, cried, 'Long live France!' The German soldiers died crying 'Long live Germany!' There is no reason why both should not live in peace. All France wants is her security. She practically is disarmed militarily, but there remains to be effected her disarmament in spirit."

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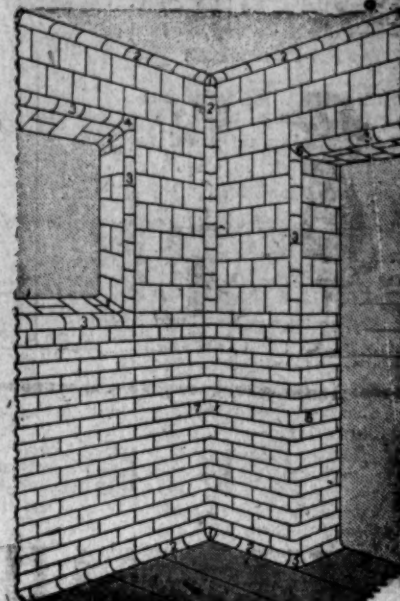
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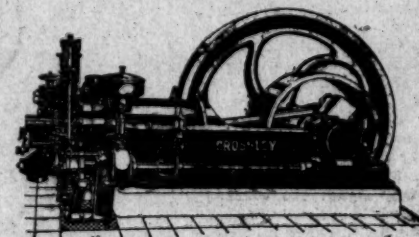
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Garrett P. Serviss's Article On Sun Dial's Accuracy

By It Alone Can Man Exactly Fix Time—Clock Always Bit Wrong

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS
 (Eminent Astronomer and Writer on Problems of scientific interest.)
 The sun-dial has given to literature one of its finest allegorical phrases, "The shadow on the dial." What metaphor, or rhetorical figure, excels that in contemplative power?

The slow on-creeping of the dark gray, delicate-edged shade of the gnomon, gradually reaching and covering the successive figures of the hours is a curiously fascinating sight. It is like the march of doom.

With a magnifying glass you can see the movement of time's shadowy finger. To the imagination it is an uncanny sight; it is mere motion made visible, for what seems to move is nothing, because a shadow has no substance.

There is no invention that man has ever made which puts under his eyes so startling an image of the fleetingness of life as is furnished by the sun-dial. The movement of clock-hands has no such effect, for that is manifestly a purely mechanical phenomenon. Here, perhaps, lies the occult reason why these instruments have never been popular, why they were often attached to churches and cemeteries, why morbid maxims appeared in the mottoes that they bore, and why, in these days, whenever you find a man who has taken pains to furnish his garden with a sun-dial you are sure to discover that he is

of a meditative or contemplative disposition.

ONLY SUN DIAL IS ACCURATE
 The sun-dial tells the true sun-time, at the place or on the meridian, where it is situated. Clocks are prevaricators and compromisers. If you want to know the moment when it is truly noon you must go to the sun-dial for that information.

Your clock will, ordinarily, give you what is actually somebody else's noon, situated a considerable distance east or west of you, while somebody else's clock will give him your noon, and neither will have the real noon.

This is all right for general, practical purposes in this all-grasping age, but it is not right or certain, innumerable persons, who, for one reason or another, want to know the exact time shown by the real sun at the point on the earth where they happen to live, and not the conventional time shown by what astronomers call the "fictitious sun," which they have created to make easy work for clocks—no body being able to make a clock that could accurately follow the sun, whose apparent motion through the sky varies in accord with the variations of the earth's real motion around it. Four times in a year, about April 15, June 14, September 1 and December 24, the clock and the sun agree.

There you have the whole philosophy of the sun-dial: it holds up its motionless finger (the gnomon), exactly in the meridian on sunny days, and the sun,

traveling from east to west through the sky, throws the shadow of the gnomon onto a graduated dial, and causes that shadow to move eastward across the dial, keeping perfect step with its own progress in the opposite direction. It shows the true local sun-time at all seasons.

The simplest of all forms of sundial, and the easiest to make, is a flat plane of metal or stone, placed horizontally, and having

the line of the true meridian of the place, or the true north and south line, drawn through its center. Another line, at right angles to this, is the 6 o'clock, or east and west line.

Upon the meridian line is set up the gnomon, a thin triangular piece of metal, one of whose angles is a right angle, while one of its two other angles is equal to the latitude of the place where the instrument is to be used. The gnomon is fixed upright on the

dial in such a way that its right shadow, the moon line on the dial angled corner is at the northern end of the base, or side on which it stands, while the side opposite to the right angle points directly toward the pole of the heavens, whose elevation above the horizon the pole of the heavens, whose elevation above the horizon always equal the latitude of the place where the observer stands.

The shadow of the gnomon will move across the plate on the side opposite to that on which the sun shines, and will reach, in succession, a series of hour lines, which must be drawn at such distances apart as to correspond with the relative positions of the principal meridians of the globe.

The edge of the shadow approaches the gnomon before noon and recedes from it after noon. At noon the sun will shine directly down upon the top of the upright triangle, or exactly in its plane, and there will be no

corresponding, as we have already seen, with the direction of the gnomon itself. Standing on the south side of the dial, the forenoon hours will be on the left, and the afternoon hours on the right.

It is very important to have the meridian on the dial placed in exact accordance with the real meridian, and the ascertainment of the latter is a problem in elementary practical astronomy. Many complicated and extremely beautiful forms of sun-dial were made in the days before clocks and watches became common. They are precious curios for those who can appreciate them.

MERIDIAN MUST BE RIGHT

The proper positions for the hour lines on the dial can be ascertained by a simple geometrical method, which is too long to be described here.

It is very important to have the meridian on the dial placed in exact accordance with the real meridian, and the ascertainment of the latter is a problem in elementary practical astronomy. Many complicated and extremely beautiful forms of sun-dial were made in the days before clocks and watches became common. They are precious curios for those who can appreciate them.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1921

Date and Destination Per Chi Br. USA Fr. Jap.

TODAY.
 Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez 15.30 .. 14.30
 River Ports do 15.30 .. 14.30
 Amoy, Hongkong & Canton do 11.30 .. 11.00
 Hongkong and Canton do 14.30 .. 14.00

TOMORROW.
 Vladivostok Train 17.00 ..
 Ningpo Hsin Peking 15.00 ..
 Tientsin Train 17.00 ..
 Hankow Train 17.00 ..
 Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez 16.00 .. 15.30
 S'ow, H'kong, C'lon Sulyang 21.00 .. 21.00
 Vladivostok and Siberia do 17.00 .. 21.00
 S'ow, H'kong, C'lon Choyang 21.00 .. 21.00
 U.S.A. via S. Francisco W. Calera 9.00 ..
 Australia & New Zealand Sulyang 17.00 .. 16.30
 Japan Ports Kanyu Maru 17.00 .. 21.00
 Hongkong and Canton Kwangtah 21.00 ..
 Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez 16.00 .. 15.30
 S'ow, H'kong, C'lon Via P. & H. 17.00 .. 21.00
 River Ports Train & Str. 21.00 .. 21.00
 Hongkong and Canton Tydeus 18.00 .. 17.30
 Japan Ports Kanyu Maru 19.00 .. 18.30
 Hongkong Kwangtah 15.30 .. 17.00
 Dally Sakaki M. 15.00 .. 18.00
 Tientsin Hsinfung 21.00 .. 21.00
 Chefoo and Newchwang Kwangtah 21.00 .. 21.00
 Amoy and Swatow Kaho 21.00 .. 21.00
 Hongkong and Canton Karmala 15.30 .. 15.00

Tuesday, Nov. 8.
 W'wel, C'foo and T'isn Tungchow 13.30 13.30 .. 13.00
 Japan Ports Omi Maru 13.30 .. 17.00
 Newchwang Pakhol 13.30 .. 17.00
 Japan Ports Omi Maru 13.30 .. 17.00
 Vladivostok & Siberia Via P. & H. 17.00 .. 21.00
 River Ports Train & Str. 21.00 .. 21.00
 Swatow & Hongkong Choyang 17.00 ..

Wednesday, Nov. 9.
 Amoy and Hongkong Sinkiang 17.00 ..
 Swatow and Hongkong Walsing 17.00 ..
 Japan, H'kong, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe 14.00 .. 13.30
 U.S.A. China 21.00 .. 21.00
 Amoy, H'kong & C'lon Sinkiang 21.00 .. 21.00
 S'ow, H'kong & C'lon Walsing 21.00 .. 21.00
 U.S.A. & Europe China 14.00 .. 13.30

Friday, Nov. 11.
 W'wel, C'foo and T'isn Kingsing 17.00 .. 21.00
 W'wel, C'foo, and T'isn Kingsing 17.00 .. 21.00
 Swatow and Hongkong Shantung 17.00 ..

Saturday, Nov. 12.
 Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada E. of Asia 12.00 .. 12.00
 Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe E. of Asia 12.00 .. 11.30
 W'wel, C'foo and T'isn Shuntien 8.30 8.30 .. 8.00
 Swatow & Hongkong Kwongsang 17.00 ..

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Greece's New Imperialism Dangerous, Says Nitti

(Continued from Page 12)

meters and a population of 1,331,952 inhabitants. After the Balkan wars her territory was almost doubled (120,000 square kilometers), while her population increased to 4,652,371 inhabitants. It is difficult to calculate exactly what further increase would have been effected as a result of the Treaty of Sevres, but it would certainly have been proportionately still greater. Greece has annexed a great number of territories completely or prevalently Turkish and not Greek, beginning with the vilayet of Adrianople.

A few military successes have now sufficed to put a keener edge on the imperialistic appetite, pletely or prevalently Turkish and her press regard the Treaty of Sevres only as a fundamental charter, determining her relations with the Allies and with the enemy, and constituting for Greece a claim to rights which cannot be modified or disputed.

Not only, therefore, does Greece not intend to make any further concession to the enemy, as she declared she would do before the present war started, but she appears to think that the war itself gives her novel rights and claims. These new rights do not in the least interfere with the concessions already obtained (which on the contrary are strengthened and rendered impossible), but render fresh concessions necessary.

THE FORTIF PROBLEM

There are many in Greece who aspire to Constantinople, forgetting that Constantinople and the regime of the Straits are of international importance too great to permit of Europe's confiding them to one State alone, which, besides, represents but a small ethnic minority. They also forget that the idea of a military action against Constantinople is in itself absurd, as the capital of the old Turkish Empire is practically held and garrisoned by the troops of the Entente.

Meanwhile, Greece, in the midst of her dreams of greatness, sees the very foundations of her prosperity endangered. Forced to keep on a war footing an army which, together with the Polish, is the most numerous now in existence, having regard to the population, she daily sees her resources dwindling. The economic situation of Greece cannot but grow from bad to worse.

Even supposing that Mustafa Kemal's army were defeated, the difficulties in which Greece is involved would not disappear nor appreciably diminish. The Turks have always succeeded in wearing down their assailants with a stubborn resistance made of fanaticism, and, at the same time, of national pride and dignity. Greece is far from having crushed military resistance in Asia Minor. But is she quite sure of being able to do so in Thrace and in the other European territories to which she lays claim? Will it be possible for her to bear the strain much longer without succumbing under her self-imposed effort?

These are queries to which it is difficult to give a positive answer. The settlement of Eastern Europe is taking place in the absence of two of the parties most directly concerned, Russia and Germany, who have the greatest interest in the matter. Germany, vanquished in war, cannot take part in the discussion of peace problems; Russia, exhausted by the efforts sustained in the war, superior to her strength and energies, has fallen into convulsions and writhes between communism and starvation, between two evils of which it is difficult to say which is the result of the other.

DANGERS OF HELLENISM
But this state of things cannot last long, and in a few years time one hundred and fifty million Russians and seventy million Germans, or about half the population of Europe, now ex-

cluded from all debates and decisions, will want to make their voice heard. And the longer they have suffered in silence the louder and stronger will be that voice.

I have always had the liveliest sympathy for Greece, and on more than one occasion have been glad to support her claims.

have never believed that the interests of Greece and Italy could be antagonistic. But I do believe that to encourage Greece in her ambition and in her hopes of new territorial acquisitions would be to lead her deliberately toward a future not only uncertain and obscure, but full of ruin and wars.

The less Greece demands, the more she will be able to keep. If she will find the way toward a friendly agreement with the Turks she will have followed the only policy of peace conducive not only to her interests, but to her very existence. The dangers through which Europe is passing are so great that conservation means life and security and even progress.

The new aspirations of Hellenism represent a return to a past of strife and ruin, rather than the vision of a calm and secure future. The best and most profitable conquests to which Greece may now aspire are those which she will have the strength to forego.

New Coins In France Cause Of Protests

Paris, Oct. 1.—Protests by French economists that the new metal coins about to be put into circulation will result in an immense depreciation of French monetary values and thus cause a fall in the value of the franc are being studied by a commission of experts attached to the French treasury.

The new coins take the place of the two and one franc and the fifty-centime silver coins which were in circulation until the Armistice and which have now been melted down and converted into specie.

The new one-franc piece will be worth, intrinsically, only .01684 of a franc and the two-franc piece only .0337. The fifty-centime piece will contain actual value to the extent of .00342 of a franc.

The coins are of a bronze-aluminum alloy. They will be legal tender throughout France.

LATIN QUARTER ABOUT DESERTED

Only Sons of the Rich Can
Live Now Where Once Joy
Was Without Price

Paris, Oct. 1.—The Latin Quarter is dead—killed by dear living. Boulevard St. Michel and the surrounding streets, which at this time of the year should be beginning to hum with a babel of young voices, are silent and empty at night when the business elements have retired to rest. The students, except those supported by wealthy families, simply cannot stand the pace.

The university authorities are seriously disturbed by the unprecedented situation. Lack of lodgings is one of the most serious features of it. Before the war rooms could be had for from thirty to fifty francs a month. Now nothing can be obtained under 300 francs.

The Secretary of the Sorbonne receives shoals of letters asking for information about lodgings to which he is compelled to reply that there is nothing available.

In consequence there is a great dwindling in the number of students entered at the Paris colleges. In 1917 there were 18,000. It is expected that this year the number will shrink to barely 2,000.

Parisians are bitterly complaining of the insecurity of their streets by night. The risk of being held up by bandits in a train is bad enough, they say, but one can always find an excuse for shirking a journey, and if a citizen really is anxious to avoid being knifed by Apaches in the Bois de Boulogne—well, he needn't go there.

But few can help being out of doors sometimes after nightfall, and so the majority of the people cannot escape the perils of Paris lurking at every street corner.

The number of nocturnal attacks has become so great that one is inclined to regret the middle ages, when citizens could at least walk abroad armed for self-defense.

A newspaper reveals that at a certain police court at one sitting five complaints of assault were heard. One man declared he fought an Apache half an hour without a policeman coming in sight.

A woman said she was attacked by two ruffians, but no policeman heard her screams for help.

A few evenings ago a taxi driver and a woman friend were held up in the brilliantly lighted Avenue du Bois by a couple of young cutthroats, whose show of revolvers and knives forced them to give up an overcoat and money.

Parisians are calling for more policemen.

"BAT" FLIES TOO HIGH FOR LONDON

Unique Show Delighted Paris
But Doesn't Seem To Suit
Cockney Taste

London, Oct. 1.—The famous "Chauve Souris" (The Bat) Theatrical Company from Moscow was brought here from Paris after a triumphant season there by Charles B. Cochran, and no performance in years got such a reception as it did from the critics and the first night audience—and deservedly. The novelty, originality, delightful acting and singing, the perfect artistry of costumes and the stage settings of this unique variety show were acclaimed with delight.

Yet, somehow, the performance has not caught on to the extent expected and its withdrawal tonight from the Pavilion has been announced.

Some think it is too exotic for the cockney taste; others that the high price charged for seats affected the bookings. Whatever the cause, the show has not fulfilled box office hope.

Mr. Balleff, the manager, had

handsome offers from New York while playing in Paris but naturally anticipating a long run in London, he declined to make an early engagement.

The show will now be transferred to the Apollo Theater for another tryout.

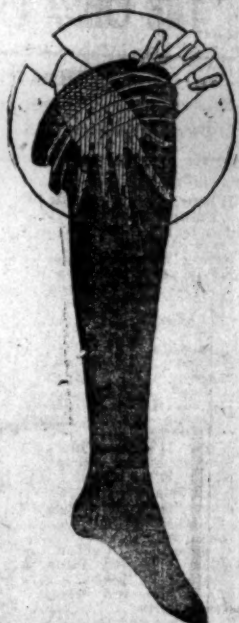
That the Paris success has not been repeated here is one of the mysteries of the theater that baffles the keenest observer. It cannot be owing to any anti-Russian feeling because the Russian ballet never was more popular here than it is now.

Leacock Of McGill Pities Dry America

London, Oct. 1.—Stephen Leacock, of McGill University of Montreal, is in England for a lecture tour on "Frenzied Fiction" and satirical talks on dreams. Although willing to talk about the lighter side of his accomplishments he side-tracked himself long enough to denounce American Prohibition.

"I think when America declared for Prohibition it was the worst thing the country ever did. It has turned her into a nation of spies and informers."

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American Business Review

Issued by the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, New York.

Confidence is making only slow headway in the sentiments of the American business public although there is increasing wariness for it. Caution, however, is not an undesirable quality; it does not denote timidity. The new prosperity will be stronger grounded and more enduring if built with deliberate care.

Progress in business recovery has been general although moderate. There has been a slight gain in some branches of foreign trade. Agricultural yields have been fairly good. The movement of wheat to distributing points has been large. Improvement in basic lines, is in iron and steel, cotton goods and woolens, is easily perceptible. Textile mills report good orders for next spring and fall delivery. The leather, coal and tobacco industries are fairly active. Building operations have expanded. Railroad repair work is having an initial reflection in the lumber markets, leading to advances in prices on the Pacific Coast, and in the South. Railroad net returns are encouraging.

Reports from various industrial centers indicate that the low point in production has been reached, and that consumption is at least exceeding production. A logical accomplishment is the virtual cessation of the downward swing of prices. Even more important is the evident tendency of prices to reach a common, related level. The lower prices are making it possible for less credit to carry new undertakings through the processes of manufacture and sale. Operating costs are tending lower as a result of wage readjustments.

The Government's cotton crop report, as of September 1, indicating a very poor condition and the smallest crop in thirty-three years, has radically changed the prices of both spot cotton and future staples. Stocks in warehouses and factories have been substantially reduced by exports and shipments to domestic mills, but are still unusually large for this time of the year. The 1920 crop was in excess of consumptive capacity and resulted in a large carry-over.

SHIPPING DULL

The shipping situation continues dull. Few bookings are being made in advance, especially as shippers see little tendency at present toward strength in rates. A slight improvement in the amount of cargo, offering at New York for practically all foreign ports has been recently noted, but conditions in other Atlantic ports are unchanged. The congestion of merchandise in Far Eastern ports is being relieved, and cargo offerings are sufficient almost to tax the available tonnage from Puget Sound in the regular trans-Pacific services. Oriental demand for grain and wheat products is increasing and the movement of lumber to Japan is reaching larger proportions. One of the largest Japanese ship operators is placing three new liners in commission, and may operate them between Seattle and the Orient.

American shipowners have been asked to participate in an international conference of shipowners called by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom for the fourth week in November. The Chamber believes that now is the time for shipowners of the world to come to a definite understanding on matters which are of general interest to all of the maritime powers.

World merchant shipping in June, 1921, as reported by Lloyd's, comprised 33,206 vessels of 100 gross or over aggregating 41,974,653 gross tons, compared with 31,595 vessels of 51,314,065 gross tons a year ago. Gross tonnage of British, Australian, New Zealand and Canadian vessels combined, is placed at 21,688,606 tons, and those of the United States and the Philippines at 15,746,881 tons.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE
After advancing in the early part of August to the highest level reached in two months, European exchange receded sharply. South American quotations were firm, partly as the result of the finishing up of undelivered orders for American goods and the fact that the excess of imports over exports is gradually decreasing.

Coincident with the heavy movement of wheat abroad and an increase in foreign purchases of American cotton, especially by

England and Japan, the volume of grain and cotton bills making their appearance in the market is increasing. The recent credit granted Italy to cover grain importations from this country is approaching exhaustion and unless other arrangements are made, further importations will have to be settled for in the open market.

FALLING PRICES REASON

Decline in prices, more than decreased tonnage, is the chief reason for the recent further falling off in the value of our foreign trade. Secretary of Commerce Hoover announced, in making estimates of trade between the United States and the principal countries for July, that the values of shipments no longer represent the volume of trade and emphasizes that the present trade of the country is not as bad as figures imply. The low levels reached in that month, however, both for imports and exports, indicate that the effects of the depression in the world's markets are still being felt. Our trade for July, compared with June of this year and July, 1920, was as follows:

July, 1921	July, 1920
Exports.....\$320,709,000	Exports.....\$338,956,000
Imports.....178,838,000	Imports.....185,679,000
Excess of exports.....142,073,000	Excess of exports.....153,277,000

June, 1921	June, 1920
Exports.....\$338,956,000	Exports.....\$351,136,000
Imports.....185,679,000	Imports.....537,118,000
Excess of exports.....153,277,000	Excess of exports.....114,018,000

Contrary to the general trend exports of certain agricultural products have been steadily increasing for the past three months. All records for the exportation of wheat from the United States, according to estimates based on official figures, were broken in August. Actual clearances will be between forty-five and fifty million bushels compared with forty-three million bushels in October last year, which was a record up to that time.

Exports of manufactures ready for consumption in July amounted to \$35,494,000, as against \$26,491,000 in the same month of 1920, the falling off in this branch being especially pronounced.

CANADA EXPORTS DROP
A general decrease in the export of Canadian farm products to the United States has occurred since the emergency tariff of this country became effective. Total exports and imports of Canada for July compare with the same month of 1920 as follows:

1921	1920
Imports.....\$62,406,800	Imports.....\$64,440,100
Exports.....56,440,100	Exports.....5,965,747

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A satisfactory decline in production costs has helped several important industries. A leading symptom of the revision of production costs to meet the fall in prices from the high marks established in 1920 is the large readjustment in wages.

FRANCE HAS SURPLUS

The proposed French government budget for 1922 shows a surplus of 87,000,000 francs, contrasted with a deficit of 3,647,980,000 francs in the 1921 budget. This result, which means the balancing of the budget for the first time since the war, is considered remarkable, as military expenditures make up about one-third of total estimated expenditures of 24,932,000,000 francs provided for in the 1922 budget.

A proposition to pay off part of the reparations due France by means other than cash has been proposed by Germany and agreed upon between the French Minister of Liberated Regions and the German Minister of Reconstruction. It calls for the delivery by the German Government of 2,000,000,000 gold marks' worth of building materials within three years. The plan has yet to be ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies.

BELGIAN INDUSTRY ACTIVITY

Industrial activity in Belgium is increasing. Manufacturers are keeping an eye on Germany, as they fear competition with that country more than with France. Great Britain or Holland, due to Germany's determined efforts to get goods into markets of adjacent countries despite the twenty-six percent export tax, maximum tariffs and anti-dumping regulations. Belgium's imports from the United States in July were larger than in June, both in quantity and value, reflecting an increased demand for raw materials and food products.

Textile trade in Belgium is having a better year, despite German competition. Some mills are still running on short time, but have done fairly well despite this fact.

German trade statistics for 1920 just available indicate a very considerable excess of imports over the pre-war year of 1913 when the excess was comparatively small, the difference due of course to the relation be-

between present paper values and pre-war gold values. However, exports in 1920 actually exceeded imports from the standpoint of volume by nearly 1,000,000 tons, compared with 900,000 tons excess in 1913.

JAPAN OUTLOOK BRIGHTER
Price liquidation in Japan's most important industries has not so far been so drastic as in Europe or the United States, declines having averaged forty percent since the peak of March last year. Foreign trade has fallen off about fifty percent. The decrease in commerce with Europe fell off eighty-four percent in exports and thirteen percent in imports, while that with North America dropped fifty-three percent in imports and fifty-one percent in exports. The outlook for Japanese trade is brightening since merchants are getting together to study opportunities for business in other countries, and are now freely aided by the Government. A factor of considerable importance in determining Japan's status as a commercial nation is the abundant labor supply and low wage scale, which has already been proved by the fact that the articles in which Japan excels are almost without exception those where the element of labor forms a large part of the cost of production.

An indication of the easier financial situation in Japan is seen in the recent exchequer issue of 100,000,000 yen, which was twice oversubscribed. The agreement among cotton spinners for a forty percent reduction in the number of spindles is to be withdrawn, showing a more active foreign market for Japanese cotton yarns. Similar activity exists in the silk market and the Fall cocoon production is being increased.

CHINA DEMAND IMPROVES

An improved demand for foreign goods is an outstanding feature of the economic situation in China at present. There has been a notable increase in imports of American automobiles and American cotton. Heavy losses are still interfering with the movement of the large stocks

of import goods in the ports. These losses are being equally divided between exporters and importers, with the banks assisting by advancing credit where necessary. The demand in the interior of China is hastening the liquidation of these stocks.

ONE TROUBLE AFTER ANOTHER.
"Misfortunes never come singly" says the old adage, and few can say that they have never found this to be true. In the case of Mr. P. H. Ratnales, employed on the Ingiriva Tea Estate, at Matale Ceylon, malaria was the original trouble and rheumatism followed after. It was not until he drove the rheumatic poison out of his blood by the use of Dr. Williams' pink pills that he found permanent cure. Here are the facts as related by Mr. Ratnales when seen at his home, 451 Rattota Road, Matale, a while ago.

"Malaria fever pulled me down so greatly that I became a victim to rheumatism which caused me great suffering for one and a half years," said he. "My joints swelled horribly, and I suffered intense pain in them, also around my waist and in my right hand. So weak and helpless did I eventually become that I could not stand on my legs and was obliged to take to my bed for six months."

"Nothing prescribed benefited me and I began to despair of recovery. But one day I was led to try Dr. Williams' pink pills. Then the pains perceptibly lessened day by day. The swelling left my joints, and headaches which had been among my symptoms ceased. By the time that I had finished five bottles of Dr. Williams' pink pills I found myself completely cured. Since then I have kept in excellent health."

Malaria so impoverishes the blood and undermines the system that sufferers from it often fall victim to other maladies as well, chief of which are rheumatism, gout, lumbago and sciatica, also digestive troubles. In all such cases Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, the famous blood and nerve tonic, are of the utmost value. They are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also post free at \$1.50 the bottle, \$5 for six bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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GERMAN PARTIES IN STATE OF FLUX, IS HARDEN'S VIEW

Social Democrats, Who Over-
throw Empire, Striving To
Keep Power

SO-CALLED PEOPLE'S PARTY

Laboring Masses Turn "In-
dependent," Many Converts To
Communism Disappointed

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN

Berlin, Oct. 1.—It is hardly possible for foreigners to understand the significance of the meeting of the Social Democrats in the old Slav city of Goerlitz. People well may wonder how a party which three years ago tore old Germany to pieces, overthrew a score of dynasties and announced an inexorable fight against all reaction, has declared now its readiness to accept governmental power in co-operation with the People's Party, which, despite its names, represents high finance and monarchist aspirations.

The situation reminds one of the disappointments of 1914, when these same "internationalists," instead of hindering the world war with a general strike, as they so often had threatened, patriotically voted credits to carry on the great slaughter.

The French propensity to see all occurrences in the German Republic of today as nothing more than "boche camouflage" might seem justified in view of the present political situation, but the careful observer will see in Goerlitz only the culmination of a long evolution.

To understand the situation easily, one must compare temporal conditions with the eternal. The early Christians, for instance, were a small sect who believed the end of the world was approaching and that they must purify themselves for a future life in God's Kingdom.

BELIEF MUCH WIDENED

Paul widened this belief into a world religion, compatible with emperors and republics and states. Unlike the early Christianity, the social revolution of modern times has not been limited to soul and mind. The Communist manifesto, or Bible, in German, and the Social Communist manifesto differentiate as the Bible does between the struggling poor to whom heaven is open and the presumptuous rich to whom it is closed.

For half a century this prophecy has been a horrible phantom before the eyes of the German Government. Wild language and two attempts on the life of the Emperor determined Bismarck to make a special law against "Social Democratic agitation which is dangerous to the community." The Prussian creative genius, born the year Napoleon was dethroned, understood instantly whatever he saw even once, but he saw nothing of their life or their aspirations, regarding them merely as cogs in a machine.

If Bismarck now could see the party which so long fought him he would be astonished. No longer is it "dangerous to the community." What the strictest laws could not accomplish has been achieved by a brief glimpse of power.

If the world does not come to an end, then the religion which counted upon that termination must be changed to satisfy the needs of the dwellers of the earth who must and will be fruitful and multiply. Three Social Democrats have been Chancellors and two dozen have been Cabinet Ministers, all keeping their titles for life under the German custom. A former saddler and innkeeper is President of the republic.

Until the war the Social Democrats called themselves the enemies of bourgeois society, but now they make a treaty with it. They have abandoned their old international belief that men of the same class in foreign lands stood nearer together and could sympathize better than fellow-countrymen of different classes.

Does all of this mean that the German worker has turned nationalist? No. It simply means Social Democracy no longer is proletarian but is a party of small officials and impoverished tradesmen. It is really a national democracy, and is hardly Socialist.

The laboring masses consequently have turned to the independents, though many have become outright Communists. But by far the greater number, bitterly disappointed, have withdrawn all party allegiance and are interested only in business questions, wages, hours of labor and prices.

It is uncertain whether a coalition of the Social Democrats with the capitalist and basically monarchist People's Party will succeed and surmount the troublesome taxation question. But the very fact that this party of Marx, of Babel and of Liebknecht once "dangerous to the community," now seeks such a coalition shows how far it has progressed.

Soviet Is Allowing Children To Starve In Their Homes

Americans Hope To Feed 30,000 In One Restaurant—State
Parenthood Plan Reported Failure

Moscow, September 20.—The American Relief Administration's work for famine-stricken Russia and the difficulty it has encountered in starting its vast program of feeding 1,000,000 children on the Volga now have attracted the special attention of Nikolai Lenin, who, with other high officials, is impressed with the task of moving and distributing promptly the many thousands of tons of supplies before it is too late. Lenin has called for a report on the situation and, it is understood, will join with the other Soviet leaders in efforts they now are making to get the relief machinery working smoothly and expeditiously.

The urgency and extent of the child relief problem on which American efforts are concentrated have been made the subject of a special report by Assistant Minister of the Interior Vladimir Midrsky, who has just returned from a trip through the Volga cities and who finds that even in the Soviet institutions for children, which have been the particular boast of the Soviet authorities and the object of their particular attention for several years, the conditions are such as call for broad and speedy relief. The salient features of his report, which was presented as a bald statement of actual conditions without an approach to sentimentality, follow:

Food supplies for children are inadequate, despite the special preference the ration institutions are entitled to receive. The supply for those institutions in Samara, for example, fell in July to 50 percent of the nominal ration, and in August it was even worse, as it depended on the allotments which arrived with great irregularity. The system at that time worked better in cities than in the country districts owing to transportation difficulties.

INSTITUTIONS OVERCROWDED

In a sample district in Saratov province, the children receive only 15 or 20 percent of the normal ration, and the effect is shown in the high percentage of sickness and deaths in the institutions. Those now are so overcrowded by the great influx of children, whose parents are through them on the State's hands in the hope of saving their

lives, that they are compelled to reject newcomers. The population of children in homes maintained by the Department of Education in Samara city was swelled by 16,000 within a single fortnight, and as the housing authorities failed to supply the necessary additional buildings, there was no alternative but to close the doors of those crowded institutions.

The children come in a flood from all quarters, many parents bringing them from the village and abandoning them in the city streets. This is particularly noted on market days, when the number of abandoned children is twice or thrice greater than on other days of the week. The institutions are without an adequate supply of beds, tables and chairs, and many children sit, eat and sleep on the floors; nor is the supply of clothing and shoes any better. The annual allotment of Samara Province, for example, has not only been distributed, but already has been worn out, leaving nothing for winter either for the newcomers or the earlier inmates of the institutions.

SPREAD OF DISEASE
Such is the unadorned picture of conditions in those institutions by the Soviet's official representative, who also gives appalling statistics of the extent of anemia, tuberculosis, scurvy, bone affections and other diseases resulting directly from under-nutrition.

The Hoover workers will devote special attention to those children's homes at the outset, owing to the greater ease in reaching their inmates, while the general organization is still in a formative stage, and the American Relief Administration probably soon will be in a position to start child feeding on a large scale in Moscow.

The Hermitage restaurant, once the greatest and most fashionable eating place in Moscow, is being converted into a child-feeding establishment capable of feeding 30,000, with equipment which the Hooverites describe as better than anything to be found in Germany, Austria and other countries where American child feeding has been conducted. Director Carroll has applied to have this restaurant allotted to the American organization as soon as it is ready, which will be in about ten days. The Americans then would be in a position to realize almost their full program for Moscow without the delays of arranging for a large number of smaller plants scattered through the city. All the food could be prepared there and distributed by automobiles to those children who could not be fed at the central institution.

EYES TURNED NOW TO LADY RHONDDA

London, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Thomas Wintlingham's election to the House of Commons as a Liberal pleases even many in the ranks of the opposition, because she is the first British born woman chosen for that honor. Lady Astor, the only feminine member now, is American by nativity.

Politically Lady Astor will be in opposition to Mrs. Wintlingham, but both are advocates of temperance and both are also greatly interested in welfare work. Mrs. Wintlingham's success will give an impetus to the movement to elect more women to the Commons and will center attention on the aspirations of Viscountess Rhondda to take a seat in the House of Lords, her application being still before that body's Committee on Privileges, which has had it under consideration for a long time.

Mrs. Wintlingham has an attractive personality. She is tall, has a good figure, is a fluent speaker and has a keen sense of humor. During the election contest she indulged in no speech making, although in her home country she has often had occasion to address large political meetings, for she had long taken an active part in social, religious, educational and political matters and as a Justice of the Peace.

Since Lady Astor has been in the House she has proved herself a ready and able debater and courageous enough to frequently oppose the Government, of which she is a supporter.



These are the kiddies all merry and bright,
Who will live in a house that's warm and tight,
A house that's built from the ground-up right,
If they live in A HOUSE THAT ELM BUILT.

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New American Rifle To Shoot 35 Miles

Washington, Oct. 6.—Ordnance experts expect to shatter all naval range records, at the Aberdeen (Md.) proving grounds tomorrow, when the first tests will be held of the new American sixteen-inch rifle. Mounted on a barrette carriage, permitting an elevation of sixty-five degrees, the recently developed weapon is expected to out-distance any gun now afloat or under construction for announcing naval craft.

A range of thirty-five miles has been calculated by the designers. This would carry the 2,500-pound projectiles from the proving grounds into Chesapeake Bay near Love Point. Officers in observation towers will be stationed at the latter place to note the hits and to establish the exact range by triangulation.

A long program has been arranged for the benefit of the members of the Army Ordnance Association, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and military and naval ordnance experts who will visit Aberdeen tomorrow. Beginning at 9:30 a.m. the program calls for the firing of the new big Brown rapid fire gun, followed by tests of large and small ordnance, including bombs, tractors, tracer ammunition, flashless power and other post-war ordnance developments.

Poet's Verses In Cell May Win Freedom

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Behind the cold stone of Fort Leavenworth Federal Prison a young English poet and newspaperman dreams of the day when he will again be a free man.

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CENTRAL 154





(Third Section)

The China Press

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1921



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9 Hongkong Road

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Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB AUTUMN RACE MEETING 1921

**FIRST DAY
LEGER DAY,
MONDAY, 7th November**
THE RACES WILL COMMENCE PROMPTLY AT 11.30 a.m. TOMORROW.

The first bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m. sharp. Race Badges giving admission to the unreserved part of the Enclosure may be obtained at the Public Entrance Gate No. 14 Mohawk Road, or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

PRICES:

For the 4 days \$8 each
For single day \$2 each

THE TIPPIN INTERVAL WILL BE AFTER THE THIRD RACE.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE AT THE COURSE.

For Members and Grand Stand Ticket holders—in the Grand Stand. For the Public in the Public Refreshment Rooms. RACE TICKETS AND BADGES MUST BE WORN VISIBLY.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.
SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

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COLUMBIA COUNTRY CLUB

Under auspices of

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FRIDAY NOV. 11, 7 P.M.

Every man is invited to come and bring a lad with him.

Tickets \$4.00 For Two Plates.

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NOTICE

Dr. K. Panek, assist professor, University of Prague, specialist in midwifery, women and children's diseases, begs to announce that his temporary residence till the 15th of November, will be 300 Avenue Joffre, Tel. W. 1825. Office, 14 Museum Road, Tel. C. 1129.

42864

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th and 9th November, on account of the Autumn Race Meeting.

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BUTTER IS CHEAPER

"DAISY" BRAND

reduced 5 cents per lb.

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reduced 10 cents per lb.

AS FROM NOVEMBER 1st.

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SPECIAL LIQUEUR
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NOTICE

Mr. W. M. REEVES has been authorized to sign PER PRO. on behalf of our firm.

L. V. LANG.
Shanghai, 4th November, 1921.

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NOTICE

Great Sale Of Fashionable Hats
Mrs. T. N. Donsaoff begs to announce that an extraordinary advantageous

SALE OF LADIES' HATS
will take place at her house, 18 Range Road, beginning Monday, November 7th.

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(Obligations 6%)

Aucune operation de transfert ne sera enregistree du 14 au 30 Novembre inclus.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
P. LEGENDRE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911
(6% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above Loan will be closed from 14th to 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

42871

China Detective Bureau

11 Laidlaw Building.

Telephone C. 2097

All classes of investigations except divorce cases, merchants credit systems issued. Skilled operators. Strictly under Foreign Supervision.

42823

THE ASTOR GRILL

under

Skilful Management.

SHELL-FISH

and

GAME

to order specially, daily.

Quick Service

Phone N. 1846, Broadway.



Organize your desk. You can do more work, more easily

Work-Organizers

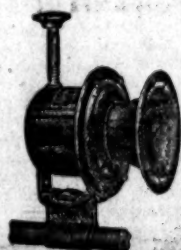
are "Multiple Folders" which lie flat on your desk or in the side drawers. Each fold is a Subject Labeled Pocket to receive and classify your desk work.

Just raise the Label Holder—there are your papers, organized, out of the way, out of sight of curious eyes, yet instantly accessible with one hand.

Price \$2.50 to \$10.00

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Specialists in Office Equipment
22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI



Stewart

HAND-OPERATED
WARNING SIGNAL
FOR MOTOR CYCLES

A vibrant, penetrating warning that gets the right-o-way every time. Can be easily heard above loudest traffic din.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY. SUNDAY SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN.

Up Train.		Down Train.	
Shanghai North Dep.	8.20 a.m.	Wushu	Dep. 17.20 p.m.
Honli	Arr. 9.24	Soochow	" 18.15 "
Kunshan	" 9.34 "	Kunshan	" 18.55 "
Soochow	" 10.28 "	Honli	" 19.13 "
Wushu	" 11.23 "	Shanghai North Arr.	20.10 "

This Special Excursion Train will run each Sunday up to and including December 18th.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

42917

NOTICE

By order of the Commander-in-Chief of all armed forces of Russian Eastern Border State and Campaign Ataman of all cossack troops of Siberia and Ural, Lieutenant-General SEMENOFF, that is to notify all to whom it may be concerned that all persons and institutions pretending to have some claims against the army headed by Ataman Semenoff or some unsettled accounts have to apply to the Commander of Grodekovo group of troops, Lieutenant-General Gleboff, (Grodekovo station and Vladivostok), to whom is attached a special committee including a representative of the Control of State or to the Solicitor of Ataman Semenoff, Mr. N. N. Zvereff, Attorney at Law (17 Yuen Ming Yuen Road).

Independently of the matter of the claims Lieutenant-General Ataman Semenoff renounces the authority of any Court or Tribunal abroad to hear any suit or complaint against him when having a relation to the epoch of his activity within the East Siberia as Commissary of the Provisional Government (under Kerensky), Commander of the troops of Transbaikalia and later, as successor of the supreme power of the Supreme Ruler, Admiral Kolchack.

K. W. LUCHICH,
Ataman Semenoff's Secretary.

42948

S. MING KEE

NO. B64 SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

XMAS PRESENTS

A large assortment of fashionable ready-made Sable, Ermine, any kind of Fox and Squirrel Fur Coats, Muffs, and Neck-wear, Skunk, Tiger, and Leopard Skin Rugs, etc., etc.

First-Class Goods

Moderate Prices

42774

Business and Official Notices

Professional Artist

GRADUATE of the Imperial Academy of Petrograd desires pupils, also undertakes advertising work, portrait painting, etc. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS, 42863

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of Grace Lydia Coppock Deceased.
Cause No. 1498
Estate No. 415

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that Miss Margaret MacKinlay has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate in China. All persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to said Executrix or to her undersigned counsel on or before April 22, 1922, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

HUA-CHUEN MEI,
Counsel to the Executrix,
127 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
October 23, 1921.

42528

S.S. "WENATCHEE" From Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Examination of ship damaged cargo ex s.s. WENATCHEE, will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf, on Monday, November 7th, at 2 p.m. when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agents.
42897 N. 6

S.S. "MONTAGUE" From Portland

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Examination of ship damaged cargo ex s.s. MONTAGUE, will be held at the Robert Dollar Wharf, on Monday, November 7th, at 9 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agents.
42898 N. 6

NOTICE

REMOVAL. I have moved from No. 5 Peking Road to my new residence in Hungjiao Road. Letters, bills, cheques may be sent by Chinese P. O.

G. E. TUCKER.
42901

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that as from Nov. 4th, 1921, Mr. H. W. Marble has been given power of attorney as Manager to sign the Company per procuration, Sternberg's Transport & Storage Service.

MAX STERNBERG,
General Manager.
42909

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

MRS. S. RYSSINE.
Telephone C. 2090.
Available 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and after 5 p.m.

42765

Professional Directory

PHYSICIANS

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
(Bordeaux University, France)
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY AND SKIN DISEASES.
No. 15 Nanking Road.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 736

Dr. Alexandre ROSEMBERG, M. D.
University of Montpellier (France)
23 Chautoung Road,
Tel. North 737.
Consultation hours from 1 to 4 and by appointment.
41844

Dr. JAMES YUKING
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.)

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment.
Tel. C. 2127.

DR. F. FRANEK, M. D.
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
39684

NOTICE

Piles both external and internal cured altogether from the root by external painless applications only (No Knife used at all).
Apply to Dr. MEHTA,
40 North Szechuen Rd., Shanghai.
42664

DENTISTS

Lady Dentist
MISS A. GAUHMANN
(5 years practice in Shanghai)
95 Szechuen Road
Whiteaway, Laidlaw Bldg.
Time: 9 to 12, 2 to 6
Tel. C. 2097. 42121

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 36 Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

DR. Z. S. TORJEWSKY

DENTAL SURGEON

11, Peking Road (First Floor) Phone Central 3073

Newest methods of dental treatment and technical work.
OUTFIT AND MACHINERY AFTER THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

42939

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 3A Miller Road,
Tel. N. 2381

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)

Women's Diseases
Confinement Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Urethroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

CHEMISTS

THE FAR EASTERN LABORATORIES

16 NANKING ROAD

ANALYTICAL

AND

CONSULTING CHEMISTS

41912

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

China Press
Want-Ads.
Bring Results

Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and ChinaIncorporated by Royal Charter
1853.Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £600,000
Reserve Liability of
Shareholders £2,000,000Head Office:
25 BISHOPSGATE LONDON, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The BundCourt of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish, Turner,
Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen,
K.C.B.,
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
G.C.S.I.,
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C.
G.C.B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,
James Maxwell Grant Proffit, Esq.Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland
Bank Limited,
The London County and West-
minster and Parry Bank, Ltd.,
The National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Limited,
The National Bank of Scotland,
Limited.Agencies and Branches:
Aloer Star Hongkong, Puket
(Kodah) Ipoh, Kankoon
Amritsar, Karachi, Seremban
Batavia, Klang, Shanghai
Bombay, Kobe, Singapore
Calcutta, Kuala, Sourabaya
Canton, Lumpur, Tientsin
Cawnpore (F. M. S.), Tavy
Cebu, Madras, (Lower
Colonbo, Manila, Burma)
Dahli, Medan, Taling
Haliphong, Peking, New York
Hankow, Penang, YokohamaDrafts granted on the above
Agencies and Branches and also
throughout the world. Bills of
Exchange bought and received for
collection. Travelling Letters of
Credit issued and every description
of Banking and Exchange business
undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposits
Accounts, according to
arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for
twelve months and shorter periods
at rates to be ascertained on ap-
plication.
R. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

France.
Subscribed Capital 73,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (10/100) 60,500,000.00
Head Office:
15 Rue de la Fayette, Paris.Branches and Agencies:
Saigon, Phnom-Penh, Battambang,
Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane,
Peking, Hankow, Tientsin,
Hongkong, Canton, Mengtze,
Singapore, Pondichery, Bangkok,
Papeete, Shanghai, Noumea,
Djibouti, Yunnanfu.London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris-Credit Lyonnais.
The Shanghai Agency undertakes
all Banking and Exchange opera-
tions; grants credits on goods and
approved securities; opens current
and fixed deposit accounts in taels
and francs according to arrange-
ment.
L. ARDAIN, Manager.The Exchange Bank
of ChinaSHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knahee."Capital Yen 10,000,000
Head Office Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of
Finance.General Banking Business of
Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange
Business a specialty. We issue
Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of
Credit, Buying and Selling Specie,
etc., etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commer-
cial Papers and Bills dis-
counted.
Loans and Advances made on
approved securities.
Interest allowed on current ac-
counts and fixed deposits according
to arrangement.Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yoko-
hama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki,
Mojji, Singapore, Bombay, London,
New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin,
Hankow, Kiangtong, Tientsin,
Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foo-
chow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong,
Canton.
F. TSENG, Manager.Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling \$2,500,000
Silver \$21,500,000Reserve Liability of
Proprietors \$15,000,000Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Chairman
G. M. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
Chairman.D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.,
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
A. Q. Lang, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
H. P. White, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEVENSON.Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Penang
Bankok, Johore, Rangoon,
Batavia, Kope, Saigon
Bombay, Kuala, S. Francisco
Calcutta, Lumpur, Shanghai
Canton, London, Singapore
Colonbo, Lyons, Sourabaya
Fochow, Malacca, Tientsin
Hankow, Manila, Tientsin
Harbin, Nagasaki, Vladivostok
Hilo, New York, YokohamaLondon Bankers:
London County Westminster and
Parry Bank Ltd.Shanghai Branch: 11 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangement.Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved
Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange busi-
ness transacted.
Drafts granted on London and
the chief commercial places in
Europe, India, Australia, Africa,
China, Japan and America.
G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,000,000
Capital Contributed by
Chinese Government 5,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
44 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills,
Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour
favoriser le developpement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-
Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour
favoriser le developpement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National
Bank.FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
Bombay, Harbin, Shanghai
Chanchun, Hongkong, Tientsin,
Chefoo, Manchouli, Urumchi,
Dairen, Kashgar, Vladivostok,
Haller, Newchwang, Yokohama,
Hankow, Peking, Kobe.SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in
Taels and Dollars. Terms on ap-
plication. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the prin-
cipal cities of the world bought
and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Count L. Jesierski,
General Manager.
Th. de Krzyzowski,
Manager.Banque Belge Pour
L'EtrangerSociete Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale
de Belgique(THE BELGIAN BANK)
Paid up Capital Frs. 100,000,000
Reserves Frs. 15,978,000Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 5 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest,
Alexandria, Tantan, Cairo,
Peking and Tientsin.Agents:
(1) Manchester, 21 Mosley Street
(2) New York, 22 William Street
President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Site Gie
de BelgiqueCorrespondents in all important
cities of the world
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts in gold or local currency
and fixed deposits according to
arrangements
Every description of banking
and exchange business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking CorporationSavings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.Deposits of not less than \$100
will be received.
Not more than \$200 will be re-
ceived during one month from any
single Depositor.Interest at the rate of 3 1/2%
per annum will be allowed upon
the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which
interest will be allowed is \$5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on
Demand. Accounts will be kept
either in Dollars or Taels, Local
Currency, at the option of the
Depositor.Depositors will be presented
with Pass Books, in which all
transactions will be entered. Pass
Books must be presented when
paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.The Bank of Canton,
Limited

Incorporated 1913

Capital authorised £1,200,000.00
Capital paid up 1,057,700.00
Reserve Fund HK \$400,000.00
Undivided profit HK \$950,867.73HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, HongkongSHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road.BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Canton, Bangkok, S. Francisco,
Batavia, Bombay, Colombo,
New York, Manila, Samarang,
London, Singapore, Calcutta,
Hongkong, Rangoon, Yokohama,
Sourabaya, Canada, etc.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.
Every description of Banking
and Exchange business trans-
acted.
WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.The Chinese American
Bank of CommerceEstablished by American and
Chinese Capitalists under Special
Charter of the Government of
China April 12th, 1919.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches:
Hankow, Harbin, Manila,
Peking, Shanghai, Shikhschwang,
Tientsin, Tsinan.Correspondents throughout the
world including the interior of
China.The Bank receives deposits
grants loans; issues drafts and
makes telegraphic transfers; buys
and sells foreign exchange; issues
commercial and circular letters of
credit; collects bills, checks and
other documents; and does other
general banking business.Shanghai Branch:
No. 11A Nanjing Road.Telephone Nos. Central 5341, 5343
and 5345.

A. KANN, Manager.

LOUIS SHEN, Assistant Manager.

SOOTII K. SHEN, Assistant
Manager.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorised by Presi-
dential Mandate of April 7th,
1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies
in principal cities and commercial
centers in ChinaAgencies abroad: Singapore,
Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.Interest allowed on both Cur-
rent and Fixed Deposit Accounts.
Credit granted to approved sec-
urities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business
transacted.
Y. M. CHIEN, Manager.
T. S. WONG, Sub-Manager.International Banking
CorporationCapital, Surplus & Undivided
Profits \$14,000,000OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK.Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORKLondon Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolosan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery StreetBranches:
China: Canton, Hankow, Harbin,
Hankow, Hongkong, Peking,
Shanghai, TientsinRangoon, Japan, Kobe,
Yokohama

Java, Batavia, Sourabaya

Panama, Colon, Panama

Santo Domingo, Santo Domingo

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Nederlandsche Handel
Maatschappij(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000
(about \$6,666,666)Reserve Funds: Guilders 18,979,250
(about \$1,581,604)Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000
(about \$1,888,333)Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAMBranches:
Bandjermasin, Pekalongan,
Bandjeng, Palembang,
Batavia, Penang,
Bencoolen, Pontianak,
Cebu, Hongkong,
Djember, Semarang,
Djokjakarta, Singapore,
Hongkong, Soerabaya,
Kobe, Soerakarta,
Koto-Radja, Tebing-Tinggi,
Langsa, Tegal,
Malassar, Telok Betong,
Medan, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Weltevreden.London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.The Bank buys, sells, and re-
ceives for collection bills of ex-
change, issues letters of credit on
its branches and correspondents
and transacts banking business of
every description.SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON
current local accounts and fixed de-
posits, according to arrangement.
M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.行銀亞東
The Bank of
East Asia, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital \$5,000,000.00Head Office: Hongkong
London Bankers: The London
Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.Every description of banking and
exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securi-
ties.
Fixed and current deposit accounts
opened on terms according to
arrangement.
RTE CHENG,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Pre-
sidential Mandate of
15th April, 1915)Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,598,303.63HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,
Hankow, Wuhu, Ichang,
Anking, Changsha,
Nanking, Nanchang,
Ningpo, Kiangsi,
Newchwang, Fochow,
Hankow, Chinkiang, Amoy,
Hankow, Hsuechow, Canton,
Hankow, Soochow, Hongkong,
Hankow, Swatow, Tientsin,
Yangchow, Chungking.Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San
Francisco, Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe,
Yokohama, Manila, Hongkong,
Canton, Peking, Hankow, etc.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangement.
Savings Accounts at 4% com-
pound interest.
Every description of Banking
and Exchange transacted.SHANGHAI BRANCH,
339 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 2145, Manager's Office
C. 2147, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDURANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold Lit. 16,000,000
Paid up Capital Silver \$1,200,000
Paid up Capital Gold Lit. 4,000,000Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin,
Lyons, London, etc.France: Banque Francaise et Ital-
ienne pour l'Amerique du Sud,
Comptoir National d'Escompte
de Paris, Banque d'Italie, Belge,
United States, Credito Italiano,
Equitable Trust Company,
Canada: Canadian Bank of Com-
merce.South America: Banca Italia Belga,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di
Credito.Belgium: Credit General Liegeois,
Current, fixed and savings ac-
counts carried in Taels, Dollars,
Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire,
Francs and other currencies. Term
on application.General banking business trans-
acted. Special facilities for Italian
exchange.Telegraphic Address: Bankitalia
SINO-ITALIAN BANKTel. Office: Central 2084 & 2091
Manager's Office: Central 2094
6. GIOVINO, SHU LING,
Managers.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1919

Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$1,580,000.00
Reserve Fund \$ 134,000.00Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nish Chai-waiBranches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Ichang, Yokohama
Shanghai, Soochow, Changsha, Chicago
Peking, Wanchow, Kiangsi, Philadelphia
Hankow, Haichow, Wuhu, Seattle
Nanking, Ningpo, London, Baltimore
Yangchow, Shaoching, New York, Cleveland
Hankow, Canton, San Francisco, Detroit
Peking, Hongkong, Boston, Buffalo
Changchun, Changchun, Tokio, Pittsburgh
Antung, Chengchow, Osaka, Montreal
Kiangsi, Tsingtau, Kobe, St. Louis

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
9441 Ningpo Road.Every description of Banking and Exchange business
transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits, in taels, dollars, and other currencies ac-
cording to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.Y. B. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-ManagerFOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Paris, New York, San
Francisco, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe,
and Osaka.Correspondents at the principal
cities throughout China.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in
Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Ster-
ling and Yen according to arrange-
ment.Interest allowed on Deposits at
Call both in Taels and Dollars ac-
cording to arrangement.Domestic and Foreign Drafts
purchased and sold.Credit granted on approved securi-
ties.Savings accounts—4% per an-
num.Every description of banking
business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for
Rent.Sung Chao Hsu, Manager.
Sung Chao Hsu, Sub-Manager.
Y. B. Sun, Acting Sub-
Manager.行銀易通
The Shanghai & Tientsin Bank,
Limited.Capital Subscribed \$3,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up 750,000.00Chairman, Board of Directors:
Tsang Dan Zu 如漢張Board of Directors:
Tsao Shao Shan 趙少曾
Pien Chieh Ching 彭捷清
Wang Tzu Ming 王祖明
Wang Yen Hou 王延侯
Hsing Tsan Ting 邢贊廷
Tsui Shu Ho 崔舒和
Wu Hsin San 吳心三
Sheng Pei Hwa 盛佩華
Chiu King To 邱景圖
Yue Kwan Shen 岳冠申
Yeh Chang Pal 葉昌伯
Schen Pei 申佩Head Office:
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Shanghai and Tientsin.Correspondents:
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made.Loans and Advances granted
against approved securities.Interest allowed on current de-
posit account and fixed deposit in
Dollars or Taels according to ar-
rangement.Johnson Shen 蔣仲沈
Yuan Song Fan 袁松蕃
Sub-Mgr.THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL
BANKING CORPORATION

上海工業銀行

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up \$100,000.00
Fixed Deposit Capital \$500,000.00Head Office and Branch:
17 & 18 Kiangse Road.General banking business trans-
acted and agencies, correspondents
in principal commercial centres
in China.General Manager: ROBERT LEE,
李瑞九Sub-Manager:
K. N. SUNG, S. Y. FONG,
沈榮年, 馮拔源Opening date: 3rd Nov.
Tel. No. C. 6414 & C. 6415.Telegr. Address: "Bankshoo"
Chinese "4999"

Siccawei Weather Reports

4.—The anticyclone center is
nearing our regions and the
northern depression is crossing
the Sea of Japan. NE winds.
Moderate or fresh monsoon along
the China coast; very strong over
Annam and all round southern
Formosa. Cloudy but fine wea-
ther at most places in China.
Snow storm at Vladivostok and
over the Sea of Japan.5.—Overcast and cool wea-
ther. High pressure slightly de-
creasing. SWly breezes.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing
Banks	Quotations
H. K. and S. B.	\$685 B.
Chartered	\$670 B.
Russo-Asiatic	\$144 B.
Marine Insurance	\$25 1/2 B.
Canton	\$25 1/2 B.
North China	\$25 1/2 B.
Union of Canton	\$25 1/2 B.
Yangtze	\$25 1/2 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	\$25 1/2 B.
Fire Insurance	\$25 1/2 B.
China Fire	\$25 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$25 1/2 B.
Shipping	\$25 1/2 B.
Indo-China Def.	\$25 1/2 B.
Indo-China Pref.	\$25 1/2 B.
"Shell"	\$25 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	\$25 1/2 B.
Shal Tug Pref.	\$25 1/2 B.
Mining	\$25 1/2 B.
Kaiping	\$25 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	\$25 1/2 B.
Rail	\$25 1/2 B.
Docks	\$25 1/2 B.
Hongkong Dock	\$25 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	\$25 1/2 B.
New Eng. Works	\$25 1/2 B.
Wharves	\$25 1/2 B.
Shanghai Wharf	\$25 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$25 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	\$25 1/2 B.
Anglo-French Land	\$25 1/2 B.
Shanghai Land	\$25 1/2 B.
Wahaiwai Land	\$25 1/2 B.
Shai Hotel, Ltd.	\$25 1/2 B.
China Realty ord.	\$25 1/2 B.
China Realty pref.	\$25 1/2 B.
Cotton Mills	\$25 1/2 B.
Ewo (ord.)	\$25 1/2 B.
Ewo (pref.)	\$25 1/2 B.
Lao-kung-mow	\$25 1/2 B.
Oriental	\$25 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	\$25 1/2 B.
Industrials	\$25 1/2 B.
Butter Tiles	\$25 1/2 B.
China Sugar	\$25 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$25 1/2 B.
Langkats	\$25 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	\$25 1/2 B.
Shai Sumatra	\$25 1/2 B.
Stores	\$25 1/2 B.
Hall and Holts	\$25 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$25 1/2 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$25 1/2 B.
Motrie	\$25 1/2 B.
Watson	\$25 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$25 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	\$25 1/2 B.
Alma	\$25 1/2 B.
Amherst	\$25 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	\$25 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	\$25 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	\$25 1/2 B.
Batu Anam	\$25 1/2 B.
Bute	\$25 1/2 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	\$25 1/2 B.
Chemor United	\$25 1/2 B.
Chempedak	\$25 1/2 B.
Cheng	\$25 1/2 B.
Consolidated	\$25 1/2 B.
Dominion	\$25 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	\$25 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	\$25 1/2 B.
Kamunting	\$25 1/2 B.
Kapala	\$25 1/2 B.
Kapayang	\$25 1/2 B.
Karan	\$25 1/2 B.
Kroewoek	\$25 1/2 B.
Padang	\$25 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Dural	\$25 1/2 B.
Permata	\$25 1/2 B.
Ropah	\$25 1/2 B.
Samagaga	\$25 1/2 B.
Seekee	\$25 1/2 B.
Semambu	\$25 1/2 B.
Senawang	\$25 1/2 B.
Shai Kiehang	\$25 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	\$25 1/2 B.
Shai Malay pref.	\$25 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pahang	\$25 1/2 B.
Sungala	\$25 1/2 B.
Sungei Duri	\$25 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	\$25 1/2 B.
Shai Seremban	\$25 1/2 B.
Taipang	\$25 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	\$25 1/2 B.
Tebong	\$25 1/2 B.
Zianche	\$25 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	\$25 1/2 B.
C. I. & E. Lumber	\$25 1/2 B.
Only Dairy	\$25 1/2 B.
Shanghai Trams	\$25 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	\$25 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	\$25 1/2 B.
Shai Mercury	\$25 1/2 B.
Shai Telephone	\$25 1/2 B.
Shai Waterworks	\$25 1/2 B.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, November 5, 1921

Market	71.8873
Native Interest	38
Shanghai Gold Bars 978	309
Copper Cash	211500
Bar Silver	39 1/2
London rate	5 1/2
Gank rate of Discount	5 1/2
Paris on London	55.45
New York on London	39.4

Banks Opening Selling Rates.

London	Telegraphic Transfer	75 1/2
	per Tael	3s. 10 1/2
	Demand	3s. 10 1/2
New York	Telegraphic Transfer	75 1/2
	Demand	75 1/2
Paris	Demand	1048
India	Demand	279 1/2
Hongkong	Demand	70 1/2
Yokohama	Demand	63 1/2
Batavia	Demand	224 1/2
Singapore	Demand	60 1/2

Banks Opening Buying Rates

London	Nominal
Demand	3s. 11 1/2 d.
4 m-s. Credits	4s. 1 d.
4 m-s. Docs.	4s. 1 1/2 d.
6 m-s. Credits	4s. 2 1/2 d.
6 m-s. Docs.	4s. 2 3/4 d.
New York	Nominal
Demand	78
4 m-s. Credits	32 1/2
4 m-s. Docs.	83

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate

@ 78 1/2 = Tls. 127.38	@ exch. 72.2 = Mex. \$176.42
Sovereign: Bank buying rate	@ 3 1/2 = Tls. 5.03
@ exch. 72.2 = Mex. \$6.97	

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rate	210 @ exch. 3 1/2 = Tls. 50.26
@ 50 @ exch. 78 1/2 = Tls. 63.69	Fr. 250 @ exch. 1095 = Tls. 22.33
Shanghai Tael = Mex. \$1.31	at Bank's selling rate for Mexico
Dollars	

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

FOR NOVEMBER	
Hk. Tls. 4.66 @ 3 1/2 %	\$1
1.19 @ 75 1/2 %	Gold \$1
1 @ 1048 Fr. 11.67	
1 @ 64 Yen 1.74	
1 @ 279 1/2 Rs. 3.11	
1 @ 18	It. Lire 20.05
1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50	
1 @ Roubles	

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuters)	
Paris, Nov. 4.—The Paris	
London cross rate is quoted to	
day at £1=53.37-1/2.	

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 12,000	Tls. 100
Marks 100	Mex. \$1.17

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Bank's Buying Rate	
Roubles 265,000	Tls. 100
Roubles 100	Mex. \$0.05

LIRE EXCHANGE

Latest Bank Selling Rates:	
It. Lire 13.20 = 1 Tael	
Marks 160 = 1 Tael	

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 96.50 = 1 Pound Sterling	
It. Lire 24.55 = 1 U. S. Dollar	
It. Lire 180.75 = 100 Fr. France	

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Shanghai, November 5, 1921	
Demand selling on America	75
Demand buying on America	76 1/2
Demand selling on London	38. 9 1/2 d.
Demand buying on London	38. 10 1/2 d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

Demand selling on London	3s. 9
Demand buying on London	

Share Market

In their weekly share report of yesterday, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

There has been no improvement in business on the local share market during the past week and generally speaking quotations for both cash and forward business are steadily weakening as a result of the long period of depression in practically every class of business. Cotton in particular shows a tendency to lower rates but sellers are very reluctant to part with their shares at today's bids. Shanghai Dock and S. & H. Wharf shares have also dropped, but only a very small cash business is reported and what forward business has been done in them is speculative in all probability.

Share Market

Messrs. Messageries Maritimes announce the following list of silk shipped from Shanghai for the undermentioned ports per s.s. Andre Lebon on November 3:

Port Said, 4 bales of raw silk; St. Chamond, 21 bales of raw silk; Avignon, 8 bales of raw silk; Marseilles, 58 bales of raw, 54 bales of wild and 330 bales waste silks; Marseilles option, 15 bales of raw silk; Lyons, 244 bales of raw silk.

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Exchange Fluctuations

Kata Banking Corporation

November 5, 1921.

Spot bar silver was down 3/8d. and forward 1/4d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 69 1/2 cents and the London-New York cross rate is now 39 1/4.

The official rates here today were unchanged from yesterday with the exception of the Rupee rate which was raised to 279.

The market opened fairly steady but, as has been usual during these past few days, eased off during the course of the day. At one time business in Sterling was done at 3/10 1/4 for November delivery and 3/9 1/2 for December, with Gold Dollars being done at 76 for November and 74 1/2 for December.

At the close, however, there were buyers of Sterling for November at 3/9 1/2 and for December at 3/9 1/4, with sellers at about 1/4d. below these rates. There were buyers of Gold Dollars for November at 75 1/2 and for December at 74 1/2.

The feature of today's market was the easing off in the cash rates. The recent large arrivals of silver seem to be at last having their effect, and the cash stringency has largely disappeared.

London and New York quote their silver markets as being easy, so that it is quite likely that we shall see a further drop in silver prices.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions, yesterday

Shanghai, November 5, 1921

Chinese Bonds 1st Year

\$25.10 November

\$26.10 December

Nanyang Brother's Tobacco Co.

\$22.20 November

The China Trading Trust Co.

\$10.30 November

\$10.50 December

Shanghai Flour Exchange

\$73.90 November

Chartered S. & P. Ex. (Old).

\$128.60 November

\$122.60 December

Chartered S. & P. Ex. (New).

\$39.40 November

\$40.50 December

China Cotton Standard of Tungchow.

Tls. 29.70 November

29.60 December

29.65 January

30.10 February

30.10 March

Local Tarn for Standard 16 1/2 Cloudy Stock

Tls. 144.40 November

145.20 December

147.70 January

147.90 February

147.90 March

148.00 April

TAEI TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM

have pleasure in announcing the establishment of

TRAVEL DEPARTMENTS

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A COMPLETE TRAVEL SERVICE

This includes the sale of railroad and steamship tickets

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FAR EASTERN OFFICES.

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Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits

TIENTSIN HONGKONG

73 Main St. 27 Victoria Rd. 11 Queens Rd. Central

MANILA CALCUTTA KOBE

36 Escala C. 6 Olive Bldgs 31B Akashi-Machi

SHANGHAI

3 Kiukiang Road

(Corner Szechuen Road)

Telephone C. 5049

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital U. S. \$2,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits U. S. \$800,000

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Correspondents

The Equitable Trust Company of New York

New York-London-Paris

Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.

The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore.

Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

Shanghai Branch

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD

C. 1164-Manager

C. 2012-General

C. 1140-T. T. Dept.

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

CHAOS IN CHINA SAYS ASAHI OF PEKING MISRULE

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Nov. 4.—The Tokio "Asahi" today under the caption of "The Reconstruction of China and International Intervention," points out the fact that China has now come to present an anarchical state of disorganisation and chaos, reaching a climax of financial stringency, which has resulted in the presentation of Sir Francis Aysen's plan for the relief of China's finance, Lord Northcliffe's proposal for international assistance and foreign intervention that is being advocated by Messrs. Bland and Louis at Washington.

"Judging by the present political situation in China," the paper says, "We are also of opinion that she is not capable of maintaining peace and order in her domain, nor is she in a position to discharge her international obligations. It is to be regretted, however, that we cannot readily agree to such a proposal for the betterment of conditions in China that Mr. Louis advocates."

"With regard to his concrete proposals," the paper concludes, "we have to make a full investigation and cannot help hoping that the Washington conference will do its very best to settle the Chinese question fundamentally."

DEMAND SAFEGUARDS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Nov. 4.—The Japan Advertiser of today, in the course of its leading article under the caption of "China and the Washington Conference," writes in the main as follows:

"What can be looked forward to at the Washington Conference is the protection of the vast interests of China. Should either of the two Governments in China be assisted, such a step would create a most dangerous factor. The internal affairs of China should naturally be solved from within and not from outside."

"To help the Peking Government only means the procrastination of China's internal disturbances. The best way to help China most effectively lies in the withdrawal of the recognition of the Peking Government on the part of the Powers."

"It may fairly be said that China can get clear of her present chaotic state of affairs only by her own exertions."

MONGOLS SEARCH URGA HONGS FOR STORES OF ARMS

(Staff Wire To The China Press)

Peking, Nov. 5.—The Red Garrison at Urga, which has been reduced to 700, evidently fearful of losing control of the situation, recently adopted high-handed measures.

On October 30, a party of Mongols who carried no search warrants, searched the American and other foreign hongs in Urga, seizing all arms, small arms, and ammunition and promising their ultimate return the same day.

The same men arrested many lamas of the White party in close contact with the Living Buddha, who had written Moscow that they believed it was best, owing to the loss of prestige and absence of respect for the Living Buddha since the Red occupation, that they take the Living Buddha back to Tibet. It is believed that the Reds feared they might execute this threat. Withdrawal of the Living Buddha would, of course, set the entire country in an uproar.

Several days previous to these incidents, a camel train carrying a shipment of silver belonging to Chinese merchants to Kalgan was attacked by unknown persons. The drivers were murdered by sabre cuts.

The American traders are asking that an American consul be stationed permanently in Urga, believing that this is necessary to insure them against further molestation.

WANT CHANG TO COME

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 2.—As authority in questions relating to the recovery of Urga rests with the High Commissioner of Mongolia, General Chang Tso-lin, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Urga is making certain representations to him in this connection and despatched its President, Mr. Jen Chu-san, yesterday to interview General Chang. The organisation in question is anxious to secure:

- (1). The restoration of Chinese administrative jurisdiction over Urga at an early date;
- (2). Reopening of telegraph and postal communication between Urga and Kalgan;
- (3). Resumption of direct motor-car communication between these two points;
- (4). Arrangements for the export of food-stuffs to Russia for relief of the famine there on condition that Russia undertakes to compensate the Chinese merchants for the losses sustained through depreciation of the rouble;
- (5). The establishment of Chinese police stations along the route from Kalgan to Urga.

Mixed Court Hands Down Interesting Judgment

In one of the most important rulings handed down in the International Mixed Court for some time, Assessors Blackburn and Ferrajolo and Magistrate Tsang yesterday went into an interesting fashion the laws governing the Chinese family.

The action at issue was a suit brought by one Zi Tsau-sung to obtain a decision declaring him to be the eldest natural grandson and therefore entitled to a share in the \$600,000 estate of Zi Ah-keu, former head gardener at the Race Course. Suit was against Zi Tsung-sz and Zi Hoo-sung. Such a decision was given.

The estate involved comprises the Yung Shing Gardens and a large number of houses on Burkill and Mohawk Roads. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. H. S. McKean and L. K. Kentwell and the defendants by Messrs. White-Cooper, Harris and Master and Mme. Rosenbergs.

Judgment was as follows: "We must find whether Zi Tsau-sung was the natural son of Zi Nyo-kyu, and whether his grandfather could by inserting an advertisement in a Chinese newspaper deprive him of his share of his inheritance and expel him from the family."

"In 1913 Van Sz, a concubine, sued in the Mixed Court for recognition of her son, Zi Hoo-sung, as the only natural son of Zi Nyo-kyu. She claimed that the plaintiff (in the present case) had been purchased when two years old because Zi Nyo-kyu and his wife, Yao Sy, had no male child. She produced a deed or bill of sale for a male child two years old signed by several middlemen in support of her claim."

"At that time Zi Ah-keu, the grandfather, defended the legitimacy of the plaintiff and asserted that the deed or bill of sale was not authentic. In 1914, however, the son was driven out by the grandfather and never returned to the family home. The grandfather, disgusted with the grandson's actions, took advantage of the deed introduced by the concubine, which had not been proven correct, and inserted an advertisement in the Chinese press disowning Zi."

"NOT AT FUNERAL
"The grandson was not at his grandfather's funeral and his name was not included in the list of mourners, but that is accounted for by the fact that having been disowned in the newspapers he would have caused a disturbance if he had returned for the funeral ceremonies."

"In this action, it appears that the grandmother has deliberately lied in order to save the estate for a favorite grandson, and the testimony of the other witnesses for the defendants appears very doubtful for different reasons."

"We accordingly find Tsau is the natural son."

"As to the legal point:
"The power of a Chinese father over his children is practically unlimited and it would seem to include the right to expel a son from the family. The practice of expulsion at least is not uncommon. We are certain, however, that the Chinese courts would never sanction the expulsion of a child when such expulsion would leave the child without any family at all."

"NO REFERENCE IN CODE
"Neither the Code nor the T'ing Hui Tien refers to the expulsion of a child, nor does the collection of Ta Li Yuan's decisions give any assistance."

"In the Commentary (Li) Of Codes it says: If a successor after being thus appointed cannot harmonise with his adoptive parents, the latter are at liberty to complain to the civil authorities, and to appoint in his stead some worthy individual for whom they have an affection."

"Pere Hoang in Notes on Mourning in La Mariage Chinois du Point de Vue Legal says:
"If an adopted child proves intractable and is distasteful to his adoptive parents he may be sent back and replaced by that member of the family who is next after him in relationship, notice being given to the competent civil authority."

"There is no such thing as disinheriting one son in favor of others. In extreme cases where the son is utterly incorrigible the father may denounce him to the authorities and solemnly expel him from the family in the presence of assembled kindred in the Ancestral Hall."

"In the present case we are not satisfied that the young man's conduct might possibly justify expulsion, and we find no evidence whatever of any formally being observed, except the press notice. We find therefore that the plaintiff is entitled to regard himself as the natural born eldest son of Zi Nyo-kyu, and to claim a share of his grandfather's estate."

The estate comprises the Yung-shing Gardens, and a large number of tenement houses on Burkill and Mohawk Roads. Attorneys L. K. Kentwell and H. S. McKean represented the successful plaintiff, and White-Cooper, Masters & Harris, and Madame Rosenberg the defendants.

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"Mellendorf in Family Law of the Chinese takes the same line. He says:

"EXPULSION NOT FORMAL
"The adoption can be cancelled if the parents are willing to take the child back. The child must be kept if no member of his family lives to whom he can return. Only officials may thus be left without family."

"It is reasonably certain that no expulsion would be held valid so as to deprive a child of his share of his inheritance unless it was carried out with the formality we are accustomed to associate with the drumming of a soldier out of his regiment, and unless approved by the authorities."

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Only Five Days Of Grace Given Peking To Meet Loan

SHANTUNG FOLK AFTER SCALP OF THEIR TUCHUN

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, Nov. 2.—General Tien Chung-yu, Tuchun of Shantung and concurrently the Civil Governor, arrived in Peking two days ago to work against the activities of the men who are trying to undermine his position in Shantung, and to cause him to be ousted from his post. He called yesterday upon the Premier and the President and told each of them that he was unequal to the task of meeting the difficulties of administering the government in Shantung and asked permission to resign. The President and the Premier assured him, however, that he was the man for the position and urged him to remain.

On the other hand the Shantung residents are determined, say the Chinese reports, to continue their agitation for his removal, until they have succeeded, and beginning with yesterday they declare that they will send daily delegations to the President's Palace and to the Cabinet, to present their petitions."

Mr. Pan Fu is one of the persons who is working for the ousting of General Tien, for the ex-minister of Finance, who is also resigning from his position as Director-General of the Salt Administration, is very eager to secure the position of Civil Governor of Shantung, of which province he is a native.

"It is consequently felt by high officials in political circles that if within the next five days the government does not find some means of paying the loan of the Chicago Continental and Commercial Bank, it will be absolutely necessary that the new Wine and Tobacco loan be signed regardless of popular opposition or any other factors of the situation."

It was only through the efforts of Mr. Hsu Un-yuan, Vice-President of the Sino-American Bank, that Mr. Abbott was prevailed upon to grant this extension of the time is the report from Chinese circles, for he was insistent on a recent call at the Ministry of Finance that the loan be paid on time or that the new loan which has been under negotiation be taken up.

This second loan has met strong opposition on the part of the Chinese public and particularly on the part of Chinese bankers and the government has consequently felt that its hands were tied and sought for some other means of meeting its obligations to the Continental and Commercial National Bank. Whether the recent change in the Ministry of Finance presaged any new development in the financial status of the government is yet to be seen but to date there is little indication that the funds for the payment of the loan have either been acquired or that there is any prospect of such funds being at the disposal of the Minister of Finance.

The situation is clearly brought out by the numerous demands for money on the part of various organisations in Peking who have stated that several arrears of salary are due them. The judicial authorities of the lower and higher courts and the Peking police are noticeable examples of this point while it is also reported that both the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine are seeking their retirement from the cabinet mainly on the ground that they have no money to pay the men in their department the salaries that are due them.

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Japan's Premier Slain—Continued From Page 2

Takashi Hara, commoner, Liberal, and head of the Constitutional Party (Seiyukai) was one of Japan's outstanding figures. A man of remarkable executive ability and capacity for organization, tremendously popular with the people because he was one of them, and a believer in a "new Japan" will go down in history as one of the country's most progressive statesmen.

A politician of great vigor and resources, Hara brought about the downfall of the Terauchi Cabinet through the organization of journalists throughout the Empire following the condemnation of Japan's policies from the outside world and unrest among her people within her territories.

CONDEMN TERAUCHI POLICY
Japan's ambitions in China under Terauchi were condemned by Hara. Terauchi's policy in Korea was bitterly attacked by the political party headed by Hara. The high handed methods pursued in the rice riots brought Hara another opportunity.

When he became Japan's first Liberal Premier in 1918, Hara said, "The War has brought about the dawn of a new era in the world," and this man who rose from the common people immediately announced freedom of speech and for the press, extension of the franchise, a change of policy in Korea, the appointment of a civil governor of Korea and quietly continued his fight against the military party and their aims.

Many writers claim that Hara was no more liberal than Terauchi. But Hara appointed civil governors in place of military governors, removed the clank of the sword and the flash of the sabre from Korea and devoted his life, his fortune and his ambitions to an ambitious program of economic expansion for Japan.

OPPOSED FEUDAL WAYS
He opposed the idea of the Genros, deplored Japan's tendency to live again in feudal ways. "In every country there are men who find it hard to abandon old ideas," he said at the reception to Baron Makino when the latter returned from the Versailles Conference.

"They remain blind to the general current of the world and strive for the acquisition of rights and interests. It should be remembered that such old school politics are no longer admissible in the present-day diplomacy."

On another occasion he said "It is merchant ships and trade that will bring about Japan's economic expansion, not battleships and wars."

Born at Morioka on the ninth of February in 1854, the late Premier was 67 years old. After studying at the Foreign Language School and the College of Law, he chose journalism as a profession and joined the staff of the Hochi.

As a journalist he went to Korea with Marquis Itoye, when the latter was made Japan's special envoy to Seoul in 1882.

Upon his return to Japan he joined the diplomatic service and was appointed Consul to Tientsin, later going to Paris with the Japanese Embassy to become Charge d'Affairs in 1888.

Hara was private secretary to Count Mutsu, was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and was director of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office when Count Mutsu was its chief, being made Vice Minister of the Department in 1895.

In 1896 Hara was appointed Minister to Korea and resigned to become the managing editor of the Osaka Mainichi, one of the two largest newspapers in Japan. Four years later he again returned to the Government Service, this time as Minister of Communications but after filling the portfolio a year he resumed his journalistic career, now as the managing editor of the Osaka Shimpo.

In the Salonji Cabinet he was Minister of the Home Department from 1906 to 1908 and again Home Minister and President of the Imperial Railway Board in 1911 and 1912. He resigned the portfolio in 1913 and received his third appointment.

APPOINTED TO BOARD

This was in 1914. Hara had amassed a wonderful knowledge of world affairs, his executive talents had been tested and his judgment proved. He rose quietly in his party and gained tremendous influence throughout the Empire. In 1917 came his appointment as member of the Diplomatic Advisory Board, a sensational impressive promotion to the commoner who believed Japan should be a leader in the new movement sweeping a war-torn world.

He openly criticised the foreign policies of Japan, flayed its internal administration and worked for the overthrow of General Terauchi and the then powerful Cabinet. This came about in 1918 and Hara remained in power up to his death.

Since the departure of Baron Kato for Washington the late Premier was also acting as Minister of the Navy.

Prominent Japanese in Shanghai, both in officialdom and the business world, are at loss to account for the assassination of the Premier and regard it the work of a crank. The resignation of the Cabinet is a mere formality, they say, and point out that the appointment of Hara's friend and

colleague, Count Uchida, as Acting Premier, will mean no change in the Government's policy.

CHOICE OF SUCCESSOR

The choice of a successor to Premier Hara lies between Admiral Saito, Governor-General of Korea; Governor General Den, of Formosa and Baron Goto, Mayor of Tokio, in the opinion of local Japanese who are in close touch with the political situation.

Information in Japanese circles here yesterday did not coincide with the report that the Cabinet had resigned. The members, it was said, had been requested to remain in office until a new Cabinet could be organized.

The Shanghai Japanese community received the news of the assassination with expressions of deepest sorrow and various organizations took steps toward making known to the Tokio Government the regret and horror inspired by the assassin's act.

"I am inexpressibly shocked and surprised," said Mr. K. Yamazaki, Japanese Consul-General here, and added that as he had not as yet received official advice on the subject no plans for a memorial service in Shanghai could be set afoot at present.

A section of the local Chinese press sees in the assassination of the premier the indications of a Japan-wide revolution.

WAS ABLE STATESMAN

"The assassination of Premier Hara," says Hua Sin Pao in commenting on the affair, "is an important event in the history of Japan. Few, if any, will deny that Premier Hara was an able statesman as evidenced by his wonderful efforts in harmonising the clashing interests of the militarists and the Genros on the one hand and the advocates of radical changes among the people on the other."

"On the whole, he had handled the post-bellum situation of Japan in a creditable manner and did exercise a certain measure of cautiousness in dealing with Japan's China policy. Generally speaking he has left behind him a better record than that of Marquis Okuma."

"On the cause or causes of his assassination, we are not in a position to comment as reliable information on the subject is not as yet at hand."

"Had he made enemies by the autocratic policy of his political party? Or was his life sought by the radicals for the sake of terrorising the government as the radicals of Europe had done? Or is there

any hidden cause of even greater significance?

"At any rate, the moral of this tragedy is that Japanese society is on the verge of a far-reaching revolution. Difficulties are being experienced in selecting a suitable candidate for the premiership. It goes without saying that the event will not be conducive to the prestige of Japan at the Washington Conference."

NOT WANTED SAYS FRENCH GOVT TO GENL. SEMENOFF

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 2.—Tachun Chi Hsien-yuan of Nanking reports that Ataman Semenoff and his party originally intended to go to France from Shanghai but that the French Government instructed the French Consul-General to oppose their departure for France.

Semenoff then announced his intention to go to Serbia, whereupon the French Consul-General telegraphed to the Serbian Government for instructions, which have not yet been received.

Angora Will Send Mission To Europe

(French Wireless through Reuter) Paris, Nov. 4.—The Angora Assembly has decided to send to France, Britain and Italy a mission to explain the terms of the Angora Government for peace. In addition a mission, headed by the Vice-President of the Assembly, will leave Adala for the United States to endeavor to conclude a loan in return for economic advantages to be granted by Angora.

1,900 Divorce Cases On English Dockets

London, Oct. 1.—Fifteen hundred cases will face the Judges when the divorce courts open here Oct. 12, after a long summer vacation. So great is the pressure of work that in response to an appeal by the Lord Chancellor some of the Judges are sacrificing the last of their vacation and will open their courts on Oct. 5.

ISIS

CHAMPION ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE CHAMPION WEEK

Commencing Monday, and on Tuesday and Wednesday

A Wonderful Crook Drama

Pathe Presents

GEORGE B. SEITZ

As the "gentleman"

crook in

"VELVET"

"FINGERS"

15 THRILLING EPISODES 15



Lucille Lennox

A VIVID TALE OF A MODERN RAFFLES WHO FIGHTS
AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS FOR A GIRL

Episode 5: "THE DESERTED PAVILION"

Episode 6: "UNMASKED"

Admission Prices: \$1.00, 60 cents and 40 cents

Commencing Thursday November 10th



MACK SENNETT'S
BIG NEW
FIVE-REEL COMEDY SENSATION
'DOWN ON THE FARM'

THE FUNNIEST CREATION

Of The Season. Oceans of Laughter!

A RIOT OF FUN From the Beginning to End With
All the Sennett Favorites in The Cast Including
"Teddy, the dog," "Pepper, the cat" and the Baby.

A Comedy that will put dimples in the cheeks of the world!

A Laugh for every move!

Admission Prices: \$1.00, 60 cents and 40 cents

Tonight! The Event Of The Season Tonight!

THOMAS H. INCE'S

GREAT DRAMA OF LIFE AND LOVE

"LYING LIPS"

All Star Cast Featuring HOUSE PETERS & FLORENCE VIDOR

7 Parts A SPECTACLE OF SOCIETY AND THE WOMAN WHO PAID 7 Parts

ABSOLUTELY THE GREATEST SPECTACLE OF THE YEAR

Admission Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00 and 60 cents

Matinee Today "VELVET FINGERS" Episodes At 3 p.m. 3rd & 4th

"THE CITY OF COMRADES"

GOLDWYN PHOTO-STORY WITH

TOM MOORE

AND

SEENA OWEN

In the popular Saturday Evening Post story by

BASIL KING.

AT THE **APOLLO**

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
November 7th, 8th and 9th

SEE how a self-made failure, spurred on by the interest of a good woman, achieved his own reformation and finally won the girl's love.

Usual Prices Booking at Robinson's

Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday
Nov. 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th

A GREAT PLAY! A DRAMA OF DEEP DESIRES!

presented by

J. STUART BLACKTON.

"MAN and HIS WOMAN"

Featuring

MAY McAVOY

and

HEBERT RAWLINSON



"MAN and HIS WOMAN"

stirs the depths of the soul, inspires and uplifts. It is tremendous, noble, gripping in theme and depicts the craving of the flesh and soul.

"MAN and HIS WOMAN"

is the story of the weakness of a strong man when he is down; of the power of a woman's degradation; of the strength of another woman's purity.

It tells a heart throbbing love story!

A powerful play of primal passions.

APOLLO'S

WEEK-END ATTRACTION!

Usual Prices Booking at Robinson's

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

PAULINE FREDERICK

in

"THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13"

A drama that touches the heights and depths of emotion.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

The star of stars

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

in

"THE COMMON LAW"

A seven part gripping play.

PRINCESS THEATRE

(Cor. of Woohang & Chapoo Roads)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday

November 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

EILEEN SEDGWICK

IN

"The Diamond Queen"

Episodes 5th and 6th.

Two performances nightly.

Commencing at 7.00 & 9.00

Usual Price

Usual Price

ATTENTION!

ATTENTION!

Salon des Modes Select

A 162 Broadway (new building near Savoy Hotel).

NEWLY OPENED

First-Class Millinery and Dressmaker

Just arrived, latest in novelties.

SPECIAL DISPLAY!!

For 10 days big reduction in prices!!

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42192



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FOR THE

SHOOTING

SEASON

are easily solved here—send for our Price List of hunting accessories—Mail orders our specialty.

SQUIRES, BINGHAM Co.

Sportsmen's Headquarters
SHANGHAI

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S. S. Hualan, Captain Scheffhorst, will leave on Sunday, Nov. 6, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenchi, 2,865 Tons, Capt. Reid, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, November 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passengers.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain F. McGarity, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer Kiangnan, Captain Ross, will leave on Monday, Nov. 7, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suifu, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenchi, Capt. F. D. Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suifu, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain A. Toribio, will leave on Wednesday, November 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suifu, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, November 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Nov. 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suifu, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, November 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. G. P. McAdam, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suifu, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, November 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suifu, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Sunday, November 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shansi, Captain Ashby, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, November 6, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hain Peking, Captain J. Oudney, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 7, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

NINGPO.—The S. S. Kiangnan, Capt. H. Randby, will leave on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY AND SWATOW.—The Steamer Kaho, Captain McLean, will leave on Tuesday morning, November 8. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG, & CANTON.—The S. S. Kwangshai, Captain Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning, Nov. 8. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Capt. W. Shane, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

AMOY, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s S. S. Sinkiang, Captain C. W. Puckett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Nov. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain R. Robertson, will leave on Saturday, November 12, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The San Peh S. N. Company's Steamer Shinyue, Captain J. Ernest, will be despatched for the above port on the 7th inst. For Freight and Passage apply to The San Peh S. N. Company No. 18 Hankow Road, (Tel. Nos. Freight C. 1530 Passage C. 3283) or to S. Heilmann & Co., Sub-Agents, No. 19A Canton Road, (Tel. C. 1604).

NEUCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s S. S. Pakhol, Captain R. Stephen, will leave on Tuesday, November 8, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 8, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The S. S. Hainan, Captain Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning, November 8. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the S.S. Kaiping on November 9, 1921. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. C. 317.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, November 12, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Capt. A. A. Christensen, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 12, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

Shipping Items

YANGTSE PORTS

The S.P. s.s. Tehshing left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Luenchi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

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The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangnan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao this morning and will sail for same ports tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The tender with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs Jetty at 2:30 o'clock.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon.

JAPAN PORTS
The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN PORTS
The P. & O. s.s. Lahore, from Bombay on Oct. 17, is expected to leave Hongkong next Wednesday morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Nov. 13.

The B.I. s.s. Arratoon Apar, from Calcutta is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Thursday, Nov. 10.

EUROPEAN LINES
The M.M. s.s. Min, from Antwerp and London, will leave Marseilles on Tuesday, November 8.

The M.M. s.s. Melina, from Antwerp and London, will leave Marseilles on Dec. 10.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Laomedon, from United Kingdom, left Singapore last Sunday and is due to arrive in Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru arrived in Shanghai from Kobe yesterday and sails for London and ports at daylight tomorrow. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenkyrie is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and Genoa on November 13.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone, with the French mails of Sept. 30, left Saigon at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday, Nov. 10.

The P. & O. s.s. Nellore, from London on Oct. 13, is expected to leave Colombo tomorrow afternoon and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Nov. 27.

The M.M. s.s. Lt. De La Tour, from Antwerp and London, will leave Saigon today and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, Nov. 14.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mails of Oct. 14, left Colombo at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Nov. 22.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala, arrived in Shanghai from Japan on Friday morning and will sail for London and ports at daylight Tuesday. The tender with passengers and hand baggage will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Khyber arrived in London from Shanghai and ports on Oct. 31.

The Adl. Line s.s. Naugus arrived in London from Shanghai and ports on Oct. 27.

AMERICAN LINES
The China Mail s.s. Nanking sailed from San Francisco on Saturday afternoon, October 22 and is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on November 17. The Nanking sails for Hongkong and Singapore on November 18.

The Adl. Line s.s. Silver State left Yokohama for Seattle on Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The China Mail s.s. China will leave Hongkong today and is due to arrive off Woosung Wednesday morning. The China will sail for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu Wednesday afternoon.

Wharfrage and Landing Charges
Owing to the increased cost of working and maintenance the undermentioned Wharves find it necessary to raise the charges for WHARFAGE, LANDING and DELIVERY, and after careful consideration beg to announce that on and after January 1st, 1922, there will be an increase of 10 per cent. on the present R. S. & D. tariff, dated January 1st, 1920.

STORAGE RATES
Revised STORAGE TARIFFS have been drawn up and are in course of distribution, the new rates applying to all goods not on Landing Accounts or Godown Warrants on January 1st, 1922. Copies will be supplied to all firms communicating with the various Wharves.

China Merchants' Lower, Central, Eastern and Yangkaku Wharves
The Robert Dollar Company
Holt's Wharf
Kailan Mining Administration
Kaiohsia Company
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Onaka Shosen Kaisha
The Rikoa Soko Kaisha, Ltd.
Changkapang Wharf
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.

For Japan Ports
NAGASAKI Direct.—The mail s.s. Yungshin, Captain Poolga, will be despatched from Shanghai on Wednesday, November 16. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on Wednesday, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund, (Tel. Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

For Foreign Ports
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.—The s.s. Persia will sail from Shanghai for the above ports on Sunday, November 6, at daylight. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. on Saturday, November 5 to convey passengers and baggage on board. For further particulars, apply to Lloyd Triestino S. N. Company.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG & HANKOW
S.S. "POYANG" sails November 7th, midnight.
S.S. "LUENYI" sails November 8th, midnight.
S.S. "WUCHANG" sails November 9th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.

S.S. "TUNGCHOW" sails November 8th, at 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG AND CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. "SUIYANG" sails November 8th, at daylight.
S.S. "SINKIANG" sails November 10th, at daylight.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" sails November 12th, at 9 a.m.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR NINGPO.

S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Talkoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Telephone Central No. 4551. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund.
Exchange to all Departments.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIPS LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME TO CANADA
UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED—ALL RESERVATIONS

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MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW

TO VANCOUVER VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

	Leave Shanghai	Leave Yokohama	Due Vancouver
Empress of Asia	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
Empress of Japan	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 7	Jan. 14	Jan. 23
Monteagle	Jan. 21	Jan. 27	Feb. 11

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Emp. of Russia	Nov. 27
Emp. of Asia	Dec. 25
Emp. of Russia	Jan. 22

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

Emp. of Japan	Nov. 11
Monteagle	Dec. 22
Emp. of Japan	Jan. 8

Domestic Express Travellers Checks Sold.

Freight Department	Passenger Department
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Telephone, Central 181 Cable Address, "NAUTILUS"	Palace Hotel Building 19 The Bund, Telephone Central 182 Cable Address, "GACANPAC"

ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Passengers and Freight, To Seattle

Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

S.S. WENATCHEE Sails NOV. 22nd

ARRIVE SEATTLE Dec. 9th

S.S. KEYSTONE STATE Sails DEC. 12th

ARRIVE SEATTLE Dec. 20th

S.S. SILVER STATE Sails JAN. 3rd

ARRIVE SEATTLE JAN. 20th

S.S. PINE TREE STATE Sails JAN. 17th

ARRIVE SEATTLE FEB. 3rd

To Hongkong and Manila

S.S. WENATCHEE NOV. 3rd

S.S. KEYSTONE STATE Sails NOV. 24th

S.S. SILVER STATE Sails DEC. 15th

S.S. PINE TREE STATE DEC. 20th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Passenger Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

R. W. BRUCE, Agent

Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE"

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ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC

PACIFIC MAILS S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Hoosier State ..Nov. 30	S.S. Hoosier State ..Nov. 3
S.S. Empire State ..Dec. 12	S.S. Empire State ..Nov. 3
S.S. Golden State ..Dec. 14	S.S. Golden State ..Nov. 3

**Hongkong direct Singapore and Sourabaya.

PANAMA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Regular bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America.

SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE

Passenger and Freight.

Regular bi-monthly sailings for Baltimore calling at Central American Ports, Panama, Kingston, Jamaica and Havana, Cuba.

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

1 B, Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building, Cable Address: SOLANO.	Telephones:
Agent	C-5057
Passenger & Freight	C-5056
Cashier	C-5053

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Dairen, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Dec. 1
S.S. "KOREA MARU" via Nagasaki	Dec. 11
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Dec. 22

AUCTION SALES

ESTABLISHED 1874

L. MOORE & CO.
LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
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Phone { Auction Dept. C. 15.
Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6123

NEXT AUCTIONS

25 KUNGPIG ROAD

Favoured with instructions from

Capt. W. V. Carmichael

will sell by Public Auction within the premises

No. 25 Kungping Road

On Monday, 7th November at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF THE EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AND SUNDRIES

Contained therein

HALL. Oak dark stained mirror back hat and umbrella stand.

Dark stained Hall seat, Hall table, Wall clock, Oak framed

Photographs, Brass Jardiniere, Brussels stair carpet, Brass

stair rods, &c.

STUDY. Oak flat top desk, Desk chair, Tapestry upholstered

arm chair, Oak Bookcase, Pictures, Tientsin carpet, Rug,

TAPESTRY UPHOLSTERED DOUBLE SPRING COUCH,

BLACKWOOD CARVED LONG TABLE, Jardiniere stand, &c.

DRAWING ROOM. Large Brussels carpet, Axminster hearth rug,

Solid Brass fender, Coal box, Fire brasses, Teak mahogany

stained mantel mirror, SILK TAPESTRY UPHOLSTERED

DOUBLE SPRING COUCH, ARM CHAIRS AND LADY'S

CHAIRS, Teak mahogany stained morris chairs, INLAID

SILVER WARE CABINET, Teapoy, Centre table, Escritoire,

JAPANESE HEAVILY CARVED CURIO CABINET, Fine lace

curtain, Teak mahogany stained bevelled mirror back

Chiffonier, Blackwood carved table, Stool, Flower stand,

Marble clock, Peking cloisonne vase, Wall plate, Jardiniere,

Chinese porcelain ornaments, &c.

DINING ROOM. AXMINSTER CARPET (Turkish design),

Hearth rug, OAK DARK STAINED COPPER MOUNTED

SIDEBOARD WITH CABINET, CELLARETTE, Teak Dining

chairs, IMPORTED MAHOGANY EXTENSION DINING

TABLES, Oak E. P. ware Cabinet, Red American leather

upholstered arm chairs, Japanese 4 fold Screen, Dumb waiter,

Soochow curtains, Oak framed photographs, Chinese Brass

Vases, Incense burner and ornaments, Blue porcelains, Good

E. P. Crockery and Glass ware, etc.

BEDROOM. 1 TEAK WALNUT STAINED CARVED BEDROOM

SUITE, 1 OAK STAINED SMALL BEDROOM SUITE fitted

with bevelled mirrors, Large teak mirror door Wardrobe,

Linon cupboard, Teak mirror back dressing table, Chest of

drawers, Marble top washstand, Bookcase, Teapoy, Mantel

mirror, Hand Sewing machine, BRASS DOUBLE BEDSTEAD,

Brass mounted single bedstead, Tientsin carpet, Tapestry

carpet, Rugs, Lace curtain, Bed linen, Electric table fan,

Reading lamp, &c.

GOOD ELECTRIC FITTINGS THROUGHOUT (Brascolite, &c.)

PANTRY & KITCHEN. Oak Ice chest, Meat safe,

SPECIALLY IMPORTED LARGE AMERICAN GAS COOKING

RANGE WITH OVEN AND GRILL ON TOP.

also

2 GOOD SALAMANDRE STOVES

1 FINE TONED PIANO BY ROBINSON

1 NICKLE GEYSER

1 WOODEN DOUBLE BED OF BIRDSEYE MAPLE WITH

SPECIAL BOX SPRING MATTRESS AND "OSTEEMOOR"

MATTRESS MADE TO ORDER.

1 OLD CHINESE SCROLL (LANDSCAPE) BY WEN CHING

MING, MING DYNASTY.

On view Saturday and Sunday, 5th and 6th.

Tuesday, November 8th 10 a.m.

NEW INDIAN, PERSIAN AND OTHER CARPETS

also

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Including

INDIAN CARPETS: 9' 2" x 6' 2", 9' 3" x 4' 9", 8' 6" x 5' 4",

9' 6" x 6", 12' 2" x 9' 4", 15' 4" x 12' 3" etc.

also

Persian Carpets and Rugs—Axminsters and Brussels Carpets etc.

Wardrobes, Chairs, Tables, Sideboards, Pictures, Desks, Motor

Cycles, Screens, Stoves, Steel Filing Cabinets, etc., etc.

1 English Setter-poodle pup (6 mos.)

IN REAR SALESMAN.

Thursday, November 10th at 10 a.m.

Newly imported American Clothing, Boots, Socks, Underwear,

etc., A Comprehensive selection including Lady's, Gent's and

Children's effects (without reserve).

Including

Lady's Winter Coats, Lady's Woollen Sweaters, with and without

sleeves, Gent's and Boy's brown and black heavy Shoes, ties,

Union suits, Chemises, singlets, Combinations, gloves, socks,

stockings, carriers, Handkerchiefs, towels, leather travelling bags,

men's woollen vests and pants, woollen scarves, etc., etc., in lots

to suit individual buyers.

IN GODOWN

On Thursday, November 10th at 2.30 p.m.

Weekly Sundry Goods Auction are held every week in our godown

in rear. Goods sent in today may be included in the sale.

On Thursday, November 10th at 2.30 p.m.

10 bales Packing paper, each 10 reams at 500 sheets 24" x 36"

about 37 lbs. per ream, 15 reams Colored flat paper at 500 sheets

9 1/2" x 36", 4 coils Cotton fabric hose 2 and 2 1/2" x 50 feet, 4

coils Cotton rubber lined mill hose 2 and 2 1/2" x 50 feet, 4 coils

Rubber hose 1 and 1 1/2" x 3 and 4 ply x 50 feet, 12 pkts. Black

cotton yarn, 150 dozen pairs Cotton sash, 4 dozen sheets Patent

Leather, 24 pieces Electric fan blades 12" and 16", 72 bottles

Hair oil, Cinnamon, Ginger, allspice, netmeg, mustard, red pepper,

cloves, fragrant pomade, dandruff remover and scalp tonic,

etc., etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

SPECIAL FORWARD AUCTIONS

Thursday, 10th November at 10 a.m. Newly imported American

Winter Clothing, Boots, &c., &c.

Monday, 14th November. House Auction at 55 Rue Moliere.

Tuesday, 15th November. In front Salesroom, Favoured with

instructions from Mrs. L. W. Luyt.—The whole of the recently

imported and quite new magnificent furniture (by Maples,

London), Silver and Glass ware, etc., etc., Absolutely the finest

furniture ever offered by Public Auction in the Far

East.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.

No. 45 Kiangse Road

If you Want the BEST FRENCH

SARDINES

We have them—IN OIL, IN TOMATO TRUFFLED

AND LEMON SARDINES

Telephone Central 1218

SWEETMEAT CASTLE

No. 16, Nanking Road (Entrance Szechuen Road)

Preliminary announcement

Messrs. W. Funder & Co., beg

to announce that they have made

special arrangements for holding

Stamp auctions throughout the

coming season. Suitable and

ample accommodation will be

provided both for the inspection

and sale of lots.

The first auction will take

place at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday,

November 12th, when the first

portion of a fine general collection

will be offered without any

reserve whatever.

Catalogues will be issued in

due course.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents,

Valuers, Appraisers, and Coal

Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction

at their Salesroom

On Monday, the 7th inst.

and continuing

On Tuesday, the 8th at 10 a.m.

No. 49 Kiangse Road

On Monday, the 7th Nov., 1921

at 10 a.m.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNI-

TURE, CLOTHING & SUNDRIES

ETC.

Comprising:—

Chesterfield couch and easy

chairs, roll top and flat desks,

small sideboards, extension dining

tables, baby's carriages, round

and centre tables, double and

single wooden bedsteads, white

enamelled painted Simmon's bed-

steads, bicycle, a quantity of

Gent's and lady's old clothing and

sundries.

also

20 "Aero" New raincoats

2 New leather motor coats

A quantity of new lady's cloth-

ing

3 Fur coats

5 Pair new tapestry curtains

On view Saturday

Auction of Sundry Cargo

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,

LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom

On Monday, the 7th November

Commencing at 10 a.m.

A LARGE QUALITY OF

BM Plow Shoe, Water Proof,

AM Black Farmhouse Grain, Patent

Sides, Black Leather, Upholster-

ing Leather, Peve Kid and Sides,

Galvanized Baths, Khaki Woollen

Shirts, Serge, Soda Sulphite,

Cigarette Boxes, Leather Money

Purses, White Paint, Black and

Green Paint in Oil, Redoxide

in Oil, Copal Varnish, White

Cotton Twine, Talcum Powder,

Perfumery, Cigarettes, Salad Oil,

New Towels, Old Jackets, etc.

also

3 Bales Overcoating

1 Bale Half Tanned Hides

1 Bale Tanned Hides

3 Bales Untanned Cow Hides

1 Bale Untanned Goat Skins.

On View Morning of Sale.

HENRY

THE TAILOR

"Clothes that Fit"

All measurements taken by

Experienced Hands.

EXPERIENCED MEN

Who have learned the tailoring

business in Europe and America

are at your service to give you the

best CUT STYLE and FIT.

"ONCE YOU COME

YOU'LL ALWAYS COME"

OFFICE HOURS

WEEK DAYS

11 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-7 p.m.

CLOSED SUNDAYS

7-8 Seward Road

ATTENTION!

ATTENTION!

ATTENTION!

We save you money

From 40 to 50%

If you will buy

SEWING MACHINES

from us

The Liengyi Mercantile Co

Cor. Szechuen & Soochow Roads.

Telephone Central 829.

TAXI PHONE

WEST 189

FORD HIRE SERVICE

55 per hr. \$1.00 per 20 min.

77 ROUTE VALLON

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1921

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about

equal at 5 and 6 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.

fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

Time Ranges Time Ranges

4h. 0m. 5ft. 3in. 4h. 20m. 6ft. 1in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. P.M.

2 53 3 14

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Rises Sets Rises Sets Daylight Dark

11.30 a.m. 10.36 p.m. 6h. 19m. 5h. 7m. 5h. 34m. 5h. 52m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.

For November 30.23 in.

768.0 mm.

Passengers Arrived

Per s.s. Luenho from Hankow.

C. B. Morrison and H. Kingswood.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from

Hankow: Messrs. Herensberger,

Kingswood, Morrison, 9 U. S.

Naval Ratings.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from

Hankow: Miss Boynton, Mrs.



China Press Sports



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1921

S.F.C. DEFEAT CUSTOMS 10-1 ENG'RS BEAT RECS BY 3-2

Xaviers Tie The Police In Sensational Finish

JEWS-NAVY DRAW

Recs 11 Beat Rangers In One Sided Match 9 To Nil

RESULTS	
S. F. C.	10 Customs
Engineers	3 Recs
Police	1 Xaviers
Recs 2nd	9 Rangers
Navy	1 F. C. Jewish
St. John's	4 S. F. C. XI
S'hai College	6 Club
Hawkins	6 Nanyang

BY "WHISTLE"

League business began in earnest yesterday and one or two sensational scores were recorded.

The Customs were unfortunate in being unable to repeat the eleven which beat H. M. S. Titania, and fell victims to the Football Club to the tune of 10-1. There seems to have been some doubt about the first two goals, but the last eight were good enough.

The Engineers gave the Recs a jolt by grabbing what looked like a draw at the last moment, so they mean to figure prominently in the senior division.

The Rangers received a bit of a shock too in their dust-up with the Recs second who took 9 goals out of them, and kept their own goal unscathed.

S.F.C. vs. CUSTOMS

This game was a disappointment to the few spectators who turned up. It was the Club's game all through, and the Customs never looked like holding them. Starting with the wind the Club began pressing and very soon a combined rush found Hammond with an open goal in front of him, but he shot wide. Borras was then tested twice in quick succession but saved finely. The Customs broke away but wild shooting spoiled the effort, and the Club returning, Schaffer tried, one but Borras had it marked down.

A DOUBTFUL GOAL

A few moments later Goldman put in a hot one and before Borras could clear Dalley was hustling him, and he dropped it. Davis came through and cleared, when to everyone's surprise the whistle blew for a goal, putting the Club one to the good. Seredkin then tried to run through but being blocked, put a lovely pass across. Goldman converted it into a stinger, but Borras saved finely. At this stage Maggs who was playing a fine game for the Customs twisted his knee and had to retire.

The second goal followed this, and was also somewhat doubtful as one linesman had his flag up for offside, Hammond being well up when he took the pass from which he scored. Goldman now changed with Leslie, who went inside and a pass from the right, soon after, showed the wisdom of the move, the last named player beating Borras neatly, thus scoring the first undoubted goal of the match.

Nothing much else transpired before half time excepting an effort of Lawrie-Smith to score, with the assistance of a spectator, who obligingly prevented the ball from passing the upright; however, as the referee spotted the spectator, the Customs were alright that time.

On the re-start the Club colared, and began to pile up a score. Early on the left wing got busy and two beautiful passes from Borras were working but Dalley was working over time and bringing off wonderful saves but the pace was too hot, and the 6th and 7th goals came from Lawrie-Smith who beat him twice in succession.

CUSTOMS GET ONE

A penalty from a foul gave the Customs their only point. Ogden beating Leach with a hard low shot, which he handled but could not stop. The 3rd brace of Club goals fell to Leslie, the second being one of the best he ever notched. A hard pass coming in from Goldman, he deflected it

UNTUTORED SHAI PUGS CHALLENGE THE BOXING CLUB

Independent Fight Fan Says He Has a Gang Of Scrappers That Can Clean Up

A tournament between the Shanghai Boxing Club and a string of outside fighters styling themselves "The Untutored" is likely to develop from a challenge issued by the latter to the boxing club, in a letter printed below.

The man behind the challenge writes that boxing is a trifle languid in Shanghai, and that "The Untutored" hope to liven the sport up.

The letter follows:
The Sporting Editor,
THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir—I crave a little space in your paper in which to voice a challenge to the Shanghai Boxing Club.

We, under the style of "The Untutored," have a feather-weight, one or two light-weights and a welter-weight to pit against the Shanghai Boxing Club's "Shanghai's best boxers" should they care to accept our def. This is written as a sporting proposition and "hope" that it will be taken in that spirit.

"The Untutored" are several boxers of at least a little repute—in Shanghai—and should do well against their prospective opponents.

Thanking you for the publicity given to the above, Yours etc,
F. K. W.

Shanghai, Nov. 5, 1921.

It is quite likely that the challenge will be accepted and a tournament arranged.

Junior Golf Club To Meet Thursday

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club will be held at the Club House Thursday at 6 p.m.

Johnny Buff Wins Bantam Crown



Johnny Buff

Johnny Buff, of New York, world's flyweight champion, won the bantamweight championship of the world by defeating Pete Herman, of New Orleans in his fifteen-round bout for the title, at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Buff was awarded the judges' decision after a corking battle. He carried the fight to the former bantam king though outwinded by several pounds. Buff is now the only boxer holding two world's championship titles. The photo shows Herman (on left) and Buff before the start of the championship bout.

Lichfield, Empire Dahlia And The Renown Are Picked As Winners Of St. Leger

Invincible King, The Peacock, Golden Knob And Tangiers Also Are Contenders In Big Event Of First Program Of Fall Meeting

In the Shanghai St. Leger, the first big event of the Fall Race Meeting which opens tomorrow at the Shanghai Race Course Mr. Henry Morris' Lichfield, Sir Paul Chater's Empire Dahlia and Mr. R. Macgregor's The Renown should win in the order given in the opinion of those who have followed closely through the events of the training season. Lichfield will be ridden by Mr. R. F. Stewart, Mr. C. R. Burkill will ride Empire Dahlia and Mr. A. L. Pinkerton will ride The Renown. While the three ponies named have been picked as favorites, they hold the popular choice by only the narrowest margin for chances in the St. Leger this year are decidedly open and any of at least four other entries, Invincible King, The Peacock, Golden Knob and Tangiers must be reckoned with as altogether formidable contenders. It is to be added also that probably eighteen ponies will start in the race and any kind of a surprise is possible.

INVINCIBLE KING TO START

Until last Wednesday Messrs. Potts & Hayman's Invincible King regarded as the probable winner of the St. Leger this year. After the pony went lame the popular favor shifted first to Empire Dahlia and finally to Lichfield. In the final gallop on Saturday Invincible King gave evidence of marked improvement and it is hardly doubted now that Invincible King will start in the race. It was under much the same conditions that Invincible King went into the Derby at Hongkong and won the race.

The Winsome and Hasty pony The Peacock with Mr. William Hill in the saddle cannot fail to give a good account of itself in the contest. It has shown every promise through the training season.

Mr. McBain's Golden Knob will be ridden in the race by Mr. E. Moller and Mr. Liddell's Tangiers by Mr. A. J. P. Heard.

In addition to the ponies named above some degree of favor was shown in the Race Club selling lotteries yesterday evening for Thomas a' Becket, Hope Dahlia, The Copper Bird, Goodland, Nelson and White Briar.

OLD BILL HOLDS FAVOR

The Camox pony Old Bill, premier racer of the spring season and winner of both the Champions and The Grand National Steeplechase of the Spring Meeting, again holds the high place of favor as a contender in the Champions Sweepstakes. Old Bill ended the training season in the top of form and his marks give every indication that he still has everything that he had when he won from all comers last spring.

In yesterday's selling lotteries for the Champions the top place was accorded to the Winsome and Hasty stable and others in the order in which they were bid in were: Henry Morris stable, Potts and Hayman, C. and H. White, the Day stable and Sir Paul Chater's stable.

CHANGES AT CLUB

Through the summer season extensive changes have been wrought in the grounds and buildings of the Race Club and many improvements have been made. The entire exterior of the main club building has been renewed and a number of changes and added conveniences have been carried out with the other structures and throughout the grounds. The building given over to the general public that is reached through the Mohawk road entrance has undergone a number of alterations. This building are the public refreshment rooms the place and win pari-mutuel pavilions and the cash sweeps pavilion. The open area about the structure has been macadamised and the pathway along the front of the building has been widened and is covered throughout its length a width of twenty feet which will afford protection for crowds in inclement weather.

Several changes also have been made in the public grandstand which now has seats for 1,400 persons and in the rear of this structure to the west a raille space has been provided that will enable all who wish to see the ponies at saddling time before races.

OTHER CHANGES

Various changes and improvements also have been made in the members' enclosure, which is entered from the Bubbling Well entrance. Alterations have been made to the grandstand and the stairway facing the course and the

Cups To Be Given At Races Tomorrow

One of the outstanding events of tomorrow's opening program of the Fall Race Meeting will be the presentation of two cups by Mrs. George H. Borrett. One of these cups, presented by the officers of British warcraft on the China Station, is the trophy of the fifth race, The Royal Navy Cup and Sub-Description Griffin Stakes. The other cup has been presented by Rear Admiral G. H. Borrett, C.B. The presentation will take place at the conclusion of the eighth race, the Autumn Cup, in which the gift of Admiral Borrett is the trophy.

HARLEQUINS IN FIRST PRACTICE LOSE TO NAVY XI

Sikh And Foreign Police Teams Go Through Their First Practice

The Harlequin's hockey team had their first match practice of the season yesterday afternoon on the Polo Field, when they met the strong team representing the Navy; and were defeated by 7 goals to nil. The navy boys played a strong game throughout, while the Harlequins showed the usual lack of team form and individual condition attending the pre-season games.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Hockey association will be held Thursday evening at 5:45 at the Shanghai Rowing Club at which time the playing season will be arranged for.

The Sikhs and the foreign teams of the police hockey club played a practice match yesterday on the polo field. The match resulted 4-3 in favor of the Sikhs. The Police this year are entering a foreign and a Sikh team in the league.

terrace have been considerably enlarged.

The coffee room in which tiffin and refreshments are served has been redecorated with paneled walls and on the west wall of this room are pictures of former members of the race club who lost their lives in the war.

Through the four days of the meeting tiffin will be served between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock and through the tiffin interval Frank Augustin's jazz orchestra will furnish music. Club tiffin parties will be held tomorrow and on Tuesday.

Those who are to attend the Club tiffin tomorrow are: Mr. G. H. Stitt, Chairman of the Club, Messrs. H. E. Arnold, P. W. O. Liddell, W. L. Merriman, H. H. Read, Stewards, Mr. C. G. Mackie, steward and judge, Mr. W. Wakeford Cox, assistant judge, Mr. W. C. Pirie, timer, Mr. F. Milner, handicapper, Mr. R. L. Fearon, assistant starter and Messrs. H. Baker, C. R. Burkill, T. A. Clark, Brodie A. Clark, L. Midwood, F. W. Potter, G. H. Potts, N. L. Sparkes, I. Tuxford, H. P. White, G. Wuttemier, E. C. Pearce, C. R. Morling, H. H. Fox, C.M.G., Skinner Turner, Peter Grain, Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Sir Paul Chater, Mr. R. Hancock, Rear Admiral George H. Borrett, C.B., Rear Admiral Crawford MacLachlan, C.B., Captain Ralph Elliot, C.B.E., Paymaster Commander H. A. Gyles, Major Alexander G. W. Grierson, R.M.L.I., Lieut. Comdr. George C. H. Lawson, Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Thurstall and Messrs. E. Gordon-Lowder, F. Palmer, H. B. Birckett, Sir Wm. Brunsage, K.C.M.G. and S. F. Mayers.

Those who will attend the Club tiffin on Tuesday are: Messrs. G. H. Stitt, H. E. Arnold, P. W. O. Liddell, C. G. S. Mackie, W. L. Merriman, H. H. Read, W. C. Pirie, F. Milner, C. R. Burkill, G. Dallas, N. W. Hickling, H. E. Marries, T. U. Yih, Y. S. Day, Chu Pao-san, C. C. Nigh, Zih Lih-kung, Pan Ching-poo, Chun Bing-kung, Lo King-kee, Chun Shit-kai, Lo Jack-son, Pan Chee-chuen and Chang Nih-yun.

Captains Of "Big Three" In Eastern Football



YANKEE PIGSKIN CHASERS TRAIN TODAY AT 10 A.M.

Big Squad Expected Out On Baseball Field; Yesterday's Workout Best Of Fall

With all prospective candidates free for the first time since the training began for the Henli regatta American football candidates had the best practice workout of the season when a dozen or more turned out yesterday afternoon on the Shanghai Polo Club ground.

Neprude, last year's star end was one of the men who came out yesterday for his first drill. Stovall, last year's guard, just returned from up-country was another. Stovall says he will be in Shanghai through the football season now, and will take all the practice that offers. Tinkham, Nelson, Mahoney, Dunn, Witcomb, Maloney, Wilhoit, Gallop, and Harris were some of the others in action. Three members of the American school football squad, Brewster, McDaniel and McGinnis also joined in the work.

The players practice again this morning at 10 o'clock, and with the baseball field free, the practice will probably be had on that ground. Manager Griffith will be out this morning to push the work along, and it is understood he will outline a plan of financing, and of equipping the two elevens.

Prospects for games are bright. When Roger, Griffith, Hutchison, Anderson, Kulp, F. S. Smith, Dorrance, Neal Merrill, Pruitt, Posner, Marsden, Boone, Irie, Cocoran, Doughty, Wythe, Evans and others get out, two elevens will be formed and matches had at least weekly until the men are all in condition.

Games will be played with the American school, which is now selecting a big school eleven, and with the Navy, most likely with the fast little team of the New Orleans which played the big game here last year with Shanghai.

It is not altogether impossible, also that interport games may be played. Tientsin is forming two elevens, and the Peking legation guard one, and with the latter already requesting games either here or at Peking it would appear that a match may develop, especially in view of the Marine's evident willingness to come to Shanghai. The game, if played, will be on Christmas or New Year's day.

Here Are The Odds Based On Yesterday's Selling Lotteries

Based upon the bids made in the selling lotteries at the Race Club last night on the Shanghai St. Leger the odds that were fixed on the entries of the event are as follows:	
Lichfield	2 1/2 to 1
Empire Dahlia	2 1/2 to 1
Peacock	4 to 1
The Renown	4 to 1
Invincible King	7 1/2 to 1
Tangiers	8 1/2 to 1
Thomas a' Becket	9 1/2 to 1
Goodland	16 to 1
Golden Knob	26 to 1
Nelson	40 to 1
Copper Bird	50 to 1
Others	100 to 1

ROWING CLUB IS ENTERING TWO BASKET BALL TEAMS

Has Strong Prospects In Foreign League This Year

TRAIN TOMORROW

One Team "Stroke Side" The Other The "Bow Side"

The Shanghai Rowing Club has decided to enter two teams in the Foreign Basketball league this season, one to be known as the "Stroke Side" and the other as the "Bow Side." Practice will begin tomorrow night at 5:30.

The winter program also includes Gym classes to be held once or twice each week, to commence for the present with a weekly Tuesday meeting. A handball tournament also is planned.

The candidates for the basketball teams will be divided into two squads which will hold regular practices in order to pick their respective teams to compete in the league play.

An attempt will be made this year by the Rowing Club to play as many men in the league basketball games as possible, with the idea of promoting interest among the younger members and to increase activity in sports among the whole membership.

Last year's basketball championship team, composed of the two Nasha, the two Days, Coulcher, Atkinson, and Johnson is still intact and with other old hands like Maloney, Campbell, Irons, Goldman, Neprud, Rodger, Haskell and Phillips on the job the Rowing Club teams should render a good account of themselves this winter.

The first basketball practice will be held tomorrow night at 5:30 o'clock. The first gym class will be held Tuesday evening at 5:30. Mr. E. A. Ericson will be in charge of the latter. A handball practice also will be had.

All basketball players are requested to report at the club tomorrow evening, and those desirous of entering the gym class and the handball tournament are urged to report Tuesday.

English Football Results, Oct. 15

Division 1	
Woolwich 1, Sunderland 2.	
Aston Villa 0, West Bromwich Albion 1.	
Blackburn Rovers 3, Everton 2.	
Bolton Wanderers 1, Cardiff City 2.	
Huddersfield Town 1, Birmingham 1.	
Liverpool 4, Preston North End 0.	
Manchester United 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1.	
Middlesbrough 1, Bradford City 2.	
Newcastle United 1, Chelsea 0.	
Oldham Athletic 0, Manchester City 1.	
Sheffield United 0, Burnley 1.	
Division 2	
Blackpool 1, Notts County 3.	
Bradford 3, Stoke 4.	
Bristol City 0, West Ham United 1.	
Clapton Orient 0, Hull City 2.	
Coventry City 0, Barnsley 1.	
Fulham 1, Crystal Palace 1.	
Nottingham Forest 0, Leicester City 1.	
Port Vale 0, Bury 2.	
Rotherham County 0, Sheffield Wednesday 0.	
South Shields 0, Leeds United 1.	
Wolverhampton Wanderers 2, Derby County—	

Winners in Big Event: At Meetings A Year Ago And Last Spring

A Year Ago	
The Maiden Stakes	1.—Strathfarrar
	2.—Waterlight
	3.—Canasson
The St. Leger	
	1.—King's Cross
	2.—Hongkong Chief
	3.—The Curlew
The Champions	
	1.—The Hawk
	2.—Bydand
	3.—Tatouillard
And Last May	
	The Champions
	1.—Old Bill
	2.—Silver Streak
	3.—The Hawk

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Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

playgoers interested for four weeks.

Tomorrow evening, at the Hanbury Institute the first of a series of monthly concerts will be given by prominent local amateurs for the entertainment of all sailors in port, whatever their nationality. Mr. Arthur Sims is looking after the programs and judging from the sample he showed me yesterday they ought to be thoroughly appreciated.

The following month the concert will be given at the Navy Y. M. C. A.

Another concert that is coming off on the 19th inst. will take place at the Marine Engineers Institute, and "Charley" Parsons is looking after the artists. The Institute is famed for its entertainment so those who are fortunate enough to attend will not be sent empty away.

PLAY PICKINGS

"I should like to meet your father and exchange views."

"Father has no views—only prejudices."

"Then I should like to meet him and exchange prejudices. It would sound like a debate in the House of Lords."

"Does your mother agree with your father on this question?"

"Lord! no. It's against mother's principles to agree with father in anything."

—From "Threads."

"WOMAN TO WOMAN"

A play that is attracting a good deal of attention in London just now is "Woman to Woman" at the Globe Theatre. It is played by Mr. Arthur Wontner and his company, which includes Miss Willette Kershaw.

Here is "Stallie's" delightful description of the piece.

"What to do with our children is not an easy problem at the best of times, but it is a deuced sight more complicated when the child doesn't happen to be also your wife's. I am, I hope, a broad-minded man—indeed, I am; my mind is so broad that I have to wear my hat sideways. I am all for the domination of man, the suppression of woman, and similar forlorn hopes, but I am not altogether with David Anson-Pond (in "Woman to Woman" at the Globe) when he tells Mrs. A. P. that a wife should share her husband's responsibilities. I should feel safer playing with two-edged swords, or boomerangs, than with such a theory."

"I once knew a man whose first intimation that he had married a widow was when he returned from the honeymoon and found five jammy-faced step-children sitting round the tea-table waiting to be kissed. That was a jar, naturally, but the only complaint that he could make against his wife was that she had been unduly reticent."

"That's a very different thing from strolling in one day with a spare infant hanging on to one's hand, and crying: 'See, darling, what I have brought you. A little son. Go, my boy, to your new mother. Kiss her—but on the forehead in case she bites.' I couldn't do it. I'd sooner die on the doorstep than come home like that. If David had been a doctor, he might have explained that he found the boy in a corner of his black bag, overlooked in the rush of a busy day. But David did not belong to the medical profession; he was an engineer."

"AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?"

"Husbands are funny creatures. Every day we read in the papers of men who leave home because they can't stand the baby crying, and here, in 'Woman to Woman,' we find David spending most of his time abroad because he had no child to call him father. What it comes to, of course, is that a man can always find a perfectly good excuse for stopping out."

"It was all W. Hohenzollern's fault. If he hadn't wanted to get to Paris, David would have had no excuse for going there. And if he hadn't gone there, he wouldn't have met Deloryse, the fascinating dancer. No pretty French girl could resist khaki, so they tell me, and, of course, she fell in love with David."

(These are not surplus full stops. They are put there to show that H. G. Wells has nothing on me when it comes to dishing punctuation marks about. They denote a painful interval of some years.)

"When the curtain rises on Act I, the full stops have just come to an end. We are in Deloryse's boudoir in London. What, who is this sunny-haired little child in pyjamas? A little girl, you say, knowingly. Wrong. 'Is a little boy.' Whose? Ah, don't you see the child is playing with Meccano. It is David's child. David doesn't know it yet, but we do, because David is an engineer, and playing with Meccano is an (or a if you prefer it) hereditary instinct."

"When David enters (he has just returned from a German

Shanghai Races—Autumn Training

		Saturday, November 5, 1921									
Pony	Rider	4	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3	Last
Peter Pan	JCB	40.1	1.20.2	1.58	2.33.3	3.05.3	..	..	..	..	32
Christmas Gift	AJPH	36.1	1.07.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
San Juan	IZ	33.3	1.06.2	1.37.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.4
Rouble	SAS	33.2	1.04.4	1.36.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.4
Copper Bird	JKB	31.4	1.03.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.5
Invincible King	boy	30.3	1.14.4	1.49	2.20.3	..	..	..	..	..	31.5
Fifteen Cents	boy	34.2	1.04.3	1.37.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.1
Lenfield	RPS	30.1	1.04.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3
Renown	ALP	35.3	1.10.1	1.41.2	(last 1/2 of 1)	..	..	..	..	..	31.1
Silvaplana	GW	35	1.05	1.39	(whole time 2.14.1)	..	..	..	..	..	34
Victoria	JCB	36.3	1.10.1	1.42.3	2.14.4	..	..	..	..	..	32.1
Fighting King	WGC	31.2	1.02	1.32.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.4
The Peacock	WH	37	1.12.3	1.46.1	2.18.4	..	..	..	..	..	30.3
The Oriole	boy	35	1.07.2	1.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.3
Seasapina	GW	35	1.06.1	1.37.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Wilson	AK	34.3	1.06.3	1.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Marshall	AJPH	34.3	1.06.3	1.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Roseleaf	boy	32.3	1.04.2	1.36.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Tyneside	JCB	32.3	1.03.4	1.35.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.2
The Dandy Bird	JKB	37.4	1.11.2	1.44.1	2.19.2	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Harfield	RPS	32	1.02.1	1.33.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Kings Cross	WGC	35.3	1.07.3	1.37.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1
Mighty King	WGC	33.2	1.06.3	1.37.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.3
The King	CRB	37.2	1.11.1	1.44.1	2.17.3	..	..	..	..	..	32
Nelson	AK	33.2	1.05.2	1.37.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.4
Pilgrim	SAS	33.2	1.05.2	1.37.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
The Heron	WH	34.3	1.05.1	1.36.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.1
Old Bill	WGS	32.4	1.04	1.36.2	2.10.3	..	..	..	..	..	30
Jet	AND	35.3	1.10	1.44	2.14	..	..	..	..	..	30.4
Strathgairn	ALP	40	1.17	1.59.4	2.23.3	2.54.2	..	..	..	..	30.3
Honesty Dahlia	CRB	36.2	1.12.2	1.47.2	2.20.1	2.51	..	..	..	..	32.4
Kempston	boy	36.2	1.10	1.42.2	2.16.1	..	..	..	..	..	29.3
Djemnah	WAD	46.1	1.07.4	1.37.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3
Flensborg	WGC	35.2	1.09.2	1.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3
Guldborg	boy	33.2	1.06.2	1.36.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
The Hawk	WH	35	1.10	1.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Poston	VHL	35	1.10	1.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Farlington	boy	36.3	1.07.3	1.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Larissa	FV	36.3	1.07.3	1.46	2.20	2.50.2	..	..	..	..	30.2
Empire Dahlia	CRB	35	1.11.1	1.46	2.20	2.50.2	..	..	..	..	32
Strathgairn	CRB	33	1.05.2	1.38.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.1
Typhoon	IB	33	1.12.2	1.45.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Golden Knob	EM	38.1	1.11.4	1.44	2.16	..	..	..	..	..	32
Golden Red	boy	36.2	1.11.1	1.48	2.21	..	..	..	..	..	32
Daisyland	AND	35	1.08.3	1.40.3	2.18.4	2.52	..	..	..	..	32.1
Goodland	VHL	34.2	1.07	1.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Lynmouth	ALP	34.3	1.07	1.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Tangiers	AJPH	34.3	1.07	1.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Golden Gate	EM	36.2	1.12.1	1.45.1	2.16.3	..	..	..	..	..	29.4
Hops Dahlia	CRB	35.2	1.11.1	1.46.1	2.20.1	2.50	..	..	..	..	37
Squire Edbrook	AK	32.3	1.06.3	1.43.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Sargol	MS	34.3	1.07.1	1.40.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Sandy Day	WH	33	1.05.3	1.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.4
The Fieldfare	WH	33.1	1.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Stormcloud	boy	34	1.06.2	1.38.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Canimop	WGC	34	1.06	1.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Tommy Lad	AJPH	34.4	1.08.4	1.40.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Thomas a Becket	AND	34.3	1.09.4	1.44.2	2.19.4	2.50.4	..	..	..	..	32.1
Premier Prince	CRB	35	1.08	1.41.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.1
Greyhound	GCH	33.4	1.05.3	1.35.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.3
Golden Rule	AVH	—	1.11.2	1.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Shenkoland	AND	35.3	1.10	1.43.3	2.16	(last mile of 1 1/4)	..	..	..	..	31.2
Sir John	AK	36	1.42.3	2.14	(whole time 2.51.7)	..	..	..	..	..	31.2

*On the inside course.

S. F. C. Defeat Customs 10-1

(Continued from Page 1)

past Borras with his head, like a flash of lightning, finishing the movement with a perfect swallow dive, watching the ball in the net with his chin on the ground and both feet in the air. A spasmodic rush by the Customs brought Leach out, and Barnes looked dangerous, but Rawsthorne got his head there, conceding a corner. A similar movement followed at the other end, Lawrie-Smith making the double figure score for the Club before Borras could get home.

It was a scrappy game most of the time, and there was a good deal of quite unnecessary charging, Barnes being the outstanding offender.

When will some of our local players realise that mere "weight slinging" is not, and never will be, football? It does no good, spoiling their own game and the game of their side, and only leads to personal bad feeling.

For the Customs Ogden was playing well and tirelessly but he lacked support. Borras also played a good game bringing off some really fine saves, but he had not much chance as the defense could not hold the Club forwards. For the Club, Seredlin was the pick of the halves, but it was the forward line who did most of the work. Rolly and Goldman both played good football, and look like settling down to their game. Hammond was always dangerous on the run through but skied his shots all the time. Leslie seemed slower than usual, shining most at the inside game.

RECS vs. ENGINEERS
The Recs-Engineers game started as a fast but scrappy effort, both teams playing individual football, though the Recs defense was working better together.

Early in the game A. Sofoulis missed what looked like a fairly easy chance and the Engineers breaking away Quincey had to concede a corner, which proved

fruitless. The Recs pressed for a bit but two corners went west and the first half only produced one point, Cooke scoring from close in.

The second half started with Norris missing a sitter, and retrieving it a minute or so after by equalising with a beauty. The Engineers were getting warmed up now, Norris shooting "hard and frequent," but going wide. They kept pressing and a foul by Quincey presented them with a penalty which Torry Wilson changed for a goal, giving them the lead.

A. Sofoulis felt it was now up to him, so he went through on his own and levelled. It looked like a draw, but just before time A. Clarke put the Engineers ahead with a third goal.

Torry Wilson, Crawford, Clarke and Norris were the stars for the Engineers, while Xavier, A. Sofoulis and Mears were the pick of the Recs. The Recs felt the absence of T. Wade; it seemed to disorganise the forward line altogether.

TODAY'S GAME
Nanyang plays the Shanghai Public School this afternoon on the college ground commencing at 2.45.

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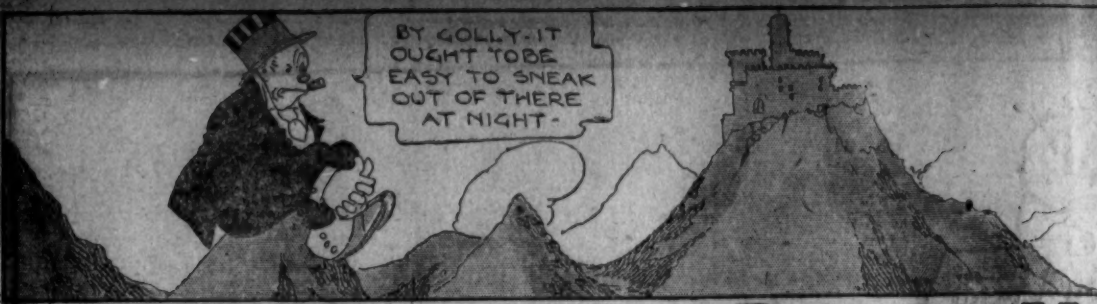


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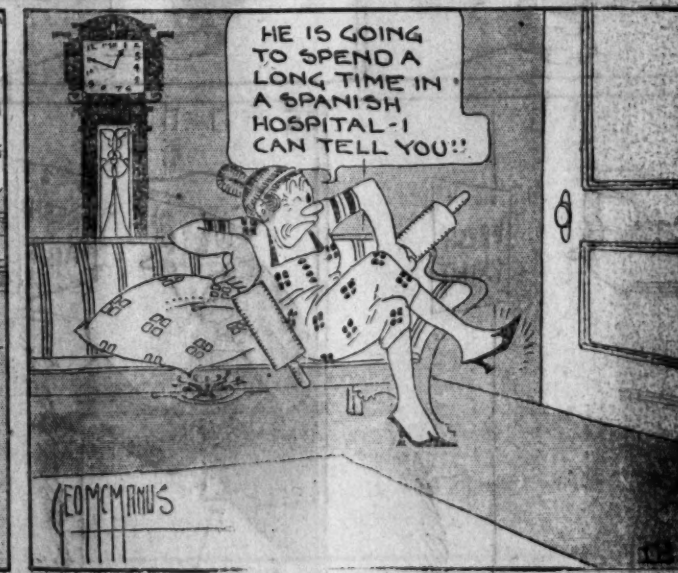
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Comic Picture Section

Sunday, November 6th, 1921

Bringing Up Father



Science Finds Two More "Senses" in the Ear

Equilibrium Is One, and the President of Purdue Died When It Failed Him



Photo by Underwood and Underwood.
Miss Madeline Starhill, Judged the Most Beautiful Girl in Philadelphia, Enjoying a Sun Bath on Top a Sixteen-Story Atlantic City Hotel, "Hanging On by Her Ears."

Doctor and Mrs. W. E. Stone in Their Mountain Climbing Togs.

HAVE we more than five senses? Science, now spurred on to the study of this theory, says we have seven.

A bricklayer is killed in a fall from a high scaffolding, and no one but his friends and family care. A tramp drops from Brooklyn Bridge. "Another suicide," say the newspapers, and the reader turns the page. But when Dr. W. E. Stone, president of Purdue University, crashed to his death from a crag in the Canadian Rockies the public was aroused, puzzled.

"How did it happen?" people asked. Dr. Stone was one of the leading educators of the nation. He was an experienced mountain climber. Suicide was incredible. Equally unlikely was it, under the circumstances, that his foot slipped.

Mrs. Stone was with him. She was climbing only a short distance below the doctor. He had gone up a V-shaped fissure in the rock to see what was beyond. She heard his call, "I see nothing higher." An instant later his body plunged past her into the chasm.

No crumbling rock heralded the fall, no struggle to keep a foothold, no sign of exhaustion on his part. He simply fell. In the case of the bricklayer or the tramp no comment would have followed. But because it was Dr. Stone, the famous college president, and because there was no apparent explanation of the tragedy, the world wondered. Many theories were advanced. None seemed satisfactory until science came forward with the statement that Dr. Stone was the victim of the sudden failure of his "seventh sense."

"What?" asked the amazed public. "Is the seventh sense?" Then for the first time was revealed to the layman what scientists themselves have known but a short while—that man, instead of having only five senses, has seven, the sixth and seventh located in his inner ear.

The seventh sense is the "sense of balance," or the kinetic static sense, and it was because this suddenly quit Dr. Stone that he fell.

Such is the opinion Dr. Glenn S. Moore, well known Chicago practitioner, advanced recently before fellow physicians meeting at Cleveland. Many other leading American students of otology, the science of the ear, agree with him. They consider the Stone case of tremendous value in their studies. Dr. Stone, they say, served the cause of scientific progress in death as he did in life.

"The internal ear has long been thought of merely as the organ of hearing," writes Dr. Isaac H. Jones, M.A., M.D., eminent authority of the Philadelphia General Hospital, in a new treatise on the subject. "Now, however, it is recognized that the internal ear consists of two organs instead of one—the cochlea, which is the organ of hearing, and the kinetic static labyrinth, which is the organ of equilibrium."

The two organs, he explains, are situated side by side within a sort of pocket. One part of the pocket—the cochlea—was familiar to men of science. They knew it was the seat of the sense of hearing. But the other part of the pocket for centuries has been comparatively unknown ground.

Recent investigations, led by otologists of Vienna, show that this part consists of a tiny chamber from which a series of minute nerves branch out. The chamber, called the "vestibule," holds the sixth sense and the seventh sense.

The sixth sense is the muscle and joint sense by which an individual performs co-

ordinate acts automatically and unconsciously. Its existence was recognized and its location in the ear recognized before the seventh sense was discovered.

Then, by a series of interesting tests, the otologists learned that the sense of balance also was sheltered in the inner ear. They found out that it centres in two small organs termed the "utricle" and the "sacculus" and in three semi-circular canals projecting at right angles to each other from the vestibule.

They discovered that, by applying douches of water to the ears, a person's sense of balance might be overthrown so that he became nauseated as though he were seasick. This led them to the conclusion that seasickness is due to a disturbance in the sense of balance, and that nausea is not a cause, but an effect. Stone deaf people are not seasick. The balance sense in the ear has been destroyed. Neither are infants seasick. Their sense of balance is not fully developed; they toddle when they try to walk. Could a way be found to deaden or temporarily kill the seventh sense a person would not be seasick. So say Dr. Jones and his colleagues.

By kinetic static tests deafness may be detected in its earlier and curable stages. Brain tumors may be traced through the seventh sense. It is the opinion of Dr. Moore, the Chicago physician, that Henry P. Davidson, of J. P. Morgan & Co., might have been saved an operation which revealed the presence of a brain tumor and its location had a kinetic static test been applied first.

In the World War these tests were put to practical use. Candidates for aviation flier who lacked the seventh sense or did not have it well developed. An aviator

flying close to the ground might get along with a defective sense of equilibrium. But let him rise to a point where he could not see the earth; unless his seventh sense functioned he would not know whether he was upright or not.

"Many death falls of aviators might be traced to a sudden disturbance of the ear labyrinth," says Dr. Moore, who spent seven months in an aviation camp on the Swiss border during the war. "In the rare air thousands of feet above the earth unequal pressure in the outer and inner windows of the ear has caused unusual disturbances in the labyrinth and consequent loss of equilibrium. This may have been due to a stoppage of the nasal passages, by a gulp-

ing, coughing or sneezing, thereby disturbing the pressure against the inner ear. An aviator must be careful to keep the pressure on the inner ear light, otherwise the eardrum will be pressed outward and disturb the labyrinth."

As the aviator literally keeps his balance by his ears, so do others. The night bird sailing along in the dark flies by his ears. The steel riveter or the steeplejack, working hundreds of feet above ground,

is actually "hanging on by his ears" to his job and his life.

Science sees in the discovery of the seventh sense the explanation of many deaths beside Dr. Stone's. Mysterious falls and supposed suicidal plunges, popularly laid to vertigo or dizziness, might have been due to imperfections in the sense of balance.

Some of the adventures of sleep-walkers in passing along dangerous precipices are explained by the sixth and seventh senses. With sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch inactive in sleep, they are guided by the kinetic static sense operating in conjunction with the muscle sense. The legend that to awaken them suddenly would be fatal is based not on any fear of brain shock, but to the fact that the sudden disturbance of the sixth and seventh senses by interference from another sense might cause the sleep-walker to fall to his death.

Another illustration of the seventh sense theorists is this: A blind-folded man, unaware of his peril, will stand safely on the edge of a high roof. His sense of balance holds his body in position. Remove the bandage from his eyes and almost invariably he will fall. His sense of sight, overcoming his seventh sense, the muscles in the front of his body contract and he plunges face downward. Rarely does the victim fall backward. This is because of the peculiar operation of the muscle senses when allowed to "run wild" by the release of the brakes controlled by the sense of equilibrium.

If he were an experienced climber, however—a structural iron worker, for instance—his kinetic static sense might be so developed that it would be in full control when the bandage was removed and he might not fall. His delicate ears, not his burly body, are his strength.

Many people who suffer from a sense of "dizziness" and attribute it to weak stomach, bad food or other causes, may find that the real fault lies in their ears—in the under-developed seventh sense.

It is probable that Dr. Stone's fall, if due to the seventh sense, was not because of under-development, but to a temporary derangement of that particular faculty.

This is the opinion of Dr. Moore. "Perfect equilibration is accomplished through an harmonized co-operation of the first sense, sight, the muscle sense and the kinetic static sense," he says. "But often



Photo by Underwood and Underwood.
A View of Miss Lillian Collier, Chicago's Daredevil Reporter, Balancing High in the Air on the Girders of a Skyscraper, Her "Seventh Sense" Is Well Developed.

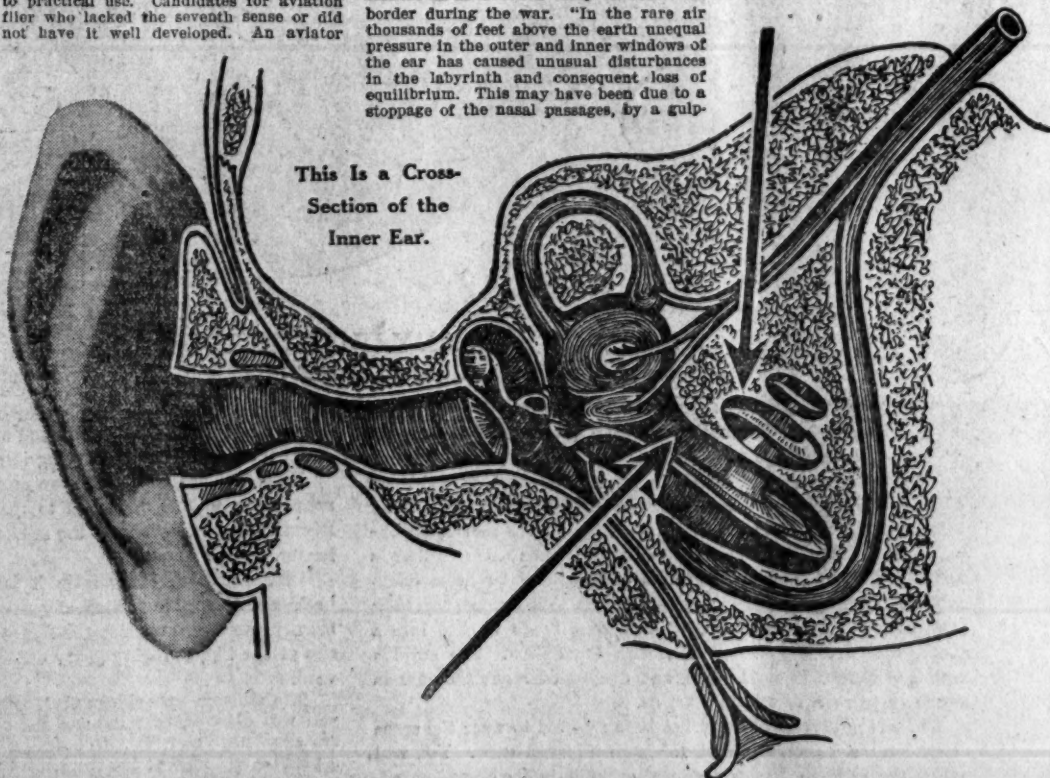


Miss Collier Again.

the eye betrays the other two senses, as in the case of a person looking down from a great height becoming dizzy and falling.

"That so experienced and careful a climber as Dr. Stone would miss his foot, hold under normal conditions is difficult to believe. Dr. Stone had climbed up the side of the V-shaped fissure in the rock to see what was above. His climbing, from long experience, was more or less mechanical, the joint operation of his muscle sense and his sense of equilibration. At the top of the rock he called into conscious use his sense of sight. He could 'see nothing higher.' This was contrary to his expectations, a mental disappointment, a sense shock. He was then, according to accounts, nearly eleven thousand feet above sea level in a rarified air.

"Inequality of pressure on the outer and inner ears was easily brought about. The disturbance of the air tracts caused by the act of calling to his wife, a sudden gulping or swallowing, a cough, a sneeze, combined with the disturbing factor of the eye lighting on nothing where it expected something, all combined to destroy his equilibrium, to disturb the functioning of his seventh sense. Dizziness, a groping with the foot no longer directed by perfectly working muscle sense, a stumbling on the loose rock and the end of a great career!"



This Is a Cross-Section of the Inner Ear.

Upper Arrow Points to the Cochlea, or Organ of Hearing. Lower Arrow Points to the Region in Which the Sixth and Seventh Senses Are Located, the One the Muscle Sense and the Other the Static Sense, or Sense of Balance.

Palm Room Costumes

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.



By LADY DUFF-GORDON
("LUCILLE")

FROM the Turkish harem comes the inspiration that prompted the new and fascinating chapeau pictured at the top of this week's page.

The foundation brim, which is very, very short, is fashioned of soft crepe, while the crown of the turban is merely a fluffy folding of the silk maline. One side of the maline that forms the crown is drawn down diagonally so that it falls across Milady's naughty eye and gives a suggestion of the piquant note so dominant in anything Turkish. The ear motifs that droop gracefully from either side are designed of dull glass beads worked into a simple design and laid onto a ribbon foundation. The surplus maline is caught from the back and draped over one shoulder in subtle suggestion of widows' weeds.

The French type of beauty has been selected to wear the crepe afternoon hat I have designed for more informal wear. You will notice the new lines of the crown, oriental in its dome-like silhouette to lend harmony to the touch of Egyptian trimming that

loops from the underbrim on either side in the form of two sparkling jet earrings. A diagonal band of the crepe in self-color winds about the base of the brim, tying into a flat bow at back.

From my Paris salon I have selected to show you the afternoon gown that is displayed to the left. Its lines and novelty trimming were inspired by the recent decree that skirts would be longer.

Of shimmering black satin it is fashioned, with stripes embroidered in running stitch of gold thread. A slim cord girdle, heavily tasseled, encircles the figure to break the monotony. It ties at one hip, swinging gayly out as one walks along the boulevard.

The all-over embroidery that defines the waist, is so planned, you will observe, that it gives the two-in-one effect without the aid of another material. The design runs low at the hips to form a peplum and high at the front, that the skirt may run above into the new belt-line that marks the newest in afternoon frocks for Fall.

DRESS

By ANNE RITTENHOUSE

When the New Clothes are Black They Quickly Take Color Into Themselves in Order to Prove That They Belong to This Season and Have Forgotten the Spring and All the Fashions of That Epoch.

NOT every gown has a wide girdle nor are they black, but when they omit the one and refuse to be the other they have a way of making themselves different.

The gown without a girdle is sponsored by many houses of importance. Callot and Molyneux have been showing many gowns that depend entirely upon their drapery to define the hips and Poiret shows so much contempt for the ubiquitous hip harness that he almost forgets to use it. He still clings to the straight sweeping robe after the Venetian manner with the long stovepipe sleeves of the Doges, or the straight basque of another Italian period with circular skirts that fly around the insteps like hoops.

It is well that several styles and silhouettes are advanced for the Autumn for as all women are not shaped alike, so should frocks be different. Cut in two by a conspicuous hip girdle many middle-aged women would appear ridiculous; if they were dressed in the 1870 skating skirt which the French Empress wore, or the hooped ball gown of tulle and handbags of coral pink flowers such as the Southerners wore at White Sulphur Springs and Saratoga before the Civil War, they would appear as Age gone mad from the pursuit of Youth.

Happily, therefore, there are frocks which youth will not care to wear, but which are eminently suitable for the figure that is no longer eel-like, nor attenuated. And there are many such.

The sketch shows such a gown. It is highly fashionable, but makes no pretence of aping the reigning silhouette. It is sponsored by great houses, therefore one need not feel out of the picture of the hour.

The fabric is dull blue cloth, that new supple weave of Rodier that is used to offset the wearying usage of crepe. It takes the place, also, of duvetyn which is truly absent this season. There is enough dull green in the dye of this blue to give the designer a chance to put green embroidery on it and the touch of black is a tribute to a dying fashion.

The bias line is strong evidence of a new movement at which all the designers take a fling.

There is a trick of surrounding the bateau neckline with a band of embroidery and running a bias line below it that stretches from shoulder to hip. In this gown the oblique treatment is more direct and continues on the skirt which is formed in a manner frequently adopted: a tight underskirt, covered by the points of a long tunic.

A large number of evening gowns are built with this pointed skirt over one with an even edge. There is not much effort to get two colors together nor even two fabrics. The past fashion of placing dark blue serge over a tight skirt of black satin is not revived.

One thing which seems to be quite true in this season's clothes is that no matter how snugly the sleeve may fit the arm below, it shows no intention of touching it above the elbow. The larger the armhole, the better. Better still if there is no armhole. It is rare that a sleeve touches the arm down its whole length. Usually, it is square as a handkerchief and often it is only attached at the upper part of the shoulder, leaving the rest of the armhole without a mission. The sleeve then hangs away from the body, caring not what it exposes.

It is curious that with so much imagination expended on the arms this season, there should be such a conspicuous absence of it in relation to the neckline. Molyneux tries to vary the bateau decolletage for afternoon gowns by a bias opening across the front and the back, and here and there are high soft collars



Blue cloth, embroidered in green and black.

that mount to the chin, but as a rule, the boat-shaped opening rules.

Unfortunately, this shows no sign of changing at the present hour, but one can hope for the best. It is not the most gracious decolletage for the woman with broad shoulders and when it is evenly high across the collarbone it hardens the face quickly. A fur piece is the only way to soften it, and women will not change it of their own accord.

In evening gowns it would not be surprising if the Court decolletage, the straight-across-the-shoulders line, which Victoria and the Empress Elizabeth wore as well as the Empress Eugenie, were to succeed. All the great houses emphasize it. It may win a place even among those who will not accept the high waistline and full skirt which accompanies it.

The Household

Edited By Anne Rittenhouse

WHAT IS WELL BRED?

To attempt to appear well bred when one has been brought up without breeding would be sheer affectation. Such is the opinion of some persons who regard good manners as the exclusive property of those who belong to families where social amenities are well established.

And some persons go so far as to say that the person who has not been taught good manners in childhood never can appear well bred since good breeding is just what the world implies—good birth and good bringing up.

This argument is refuted best by the many examples of men in public life in America, who have come from rude homes and have acquired almost faultless manners. To accuse Abraham Lincoln either of affectation or lack of loyalty for his simple childhood home would be absurd. To imagine that there was time or opportunity for "polish manners" in that little backwoods cabin would also be a stretch of the imagination. And yet the mature Lincoln's manners and good breeding were almost flawless; for no man could do the courteous

thing more graciously than he, no man could put those with whom he associated more at ease in even the slightest transaction than he, and few men have ever been able by a word or gesture so thoroughly to bridge over a trying situation as did Lincoln.

This is how it came about. Though Lincoln was brought up in the simplest, rudest of homes, he possessed that innate courtesy and consideration upon which all good manners are based. Though he may not have had good table manners when he first went out in the world he did have that characteristic that is the basis of all good table manners—a desire not to offend those with whom he was brought in social contact. The boorish self-made man feels that it is a matter of affection to eat in any other manner than that to which he was accustomed in childhood. The man like Lincoln quickly notes the ways of the world and, lest the crude manners of the cabin might offend, he adopts the new. The young Lincoln might not have known the correct etiquette for introducing a man to a woman of his acquaintance, but he possessed that innate courtesy toward women that is the basis of all good manners between men and women. Because he had this he learned quickly the world's way of showing courtesy to women.

THE CYNIC AND THE BEAUTY COMPETITION.

POWDER PUFFS IN THE BALANCE.

THE recent "Daily Mirror" Beauty Competition seems, like a stone dropped in a pond, to have awakened a series of ripples which penetrate to all parts of society.

Hardly can one go to a "Victory Ball" for a few hours' unglorified merriment not entirely unconnected with jazz, without finding that the dancing is to be interrupted by a "beauty competition." Certainly the winners of these affairs do not leap into fame and fortune at a bound like the "Daily Mirror's" lovely find, but they probably enjoy a certain amount of private satisfaction.

One can imagine a cynic inviting his lady guest to a beauty-competition-dance. They appear painted, powdered, and marcelled. They dance, until the small hours, in the tempered glare of electric lights. Comes the dawn. The lights are turned out, the curtains pulled back to let in the cruel morning light. "Ladies," says the host, "will you take your places for the Beauty Competition?" Need any more be said?

Few of us claim the perfection of beauty as set forth in someone's criterion.

If you can face the sun when all the others are sitting with their backs towards the light, but under more kindly illumination it is possible to look one's very prettiest at a dance. One must admit that the best of hairdresses and the ardour of dancing are lost to the complexion, and what maiden in these days of serious dancing dares retire too frequently to powder her shining little nose? Yet even this has its remedy, as

the wise girl knows. Before coming to the dance Phyllis bathes her face and neck with a solution of pure clematis, which she rubs well into the skin with her finger tips until it is quite dry. This done, her complexion assumes a peach-like finish which will remain unchanged during a whole evening's dancing.

I suppose every girl would like a new frock for each dance she goes to? But even the unemployed would find that rather a strain on the exchequer. It is a consolation even if a poor one, to reflect that no amount of frocks will give a girl real prettiness—which is what counts in the end. A pretty complexion, which is the beginning of all beauty, is quite cheap, you know. For about one half-penny you can have a clean, fresh, new skin (not the old one cleaned up for the occasion) for every dance you go to.

I expect any girl could explain this apparent mystery. For the benefit of those who cannot, here is the solution. Get some mercerized wax from the chemist. It is rather expensive but it lasts a long time with care. Smear it over your face before going to bed, not using too much, and wash it off in the morning. The oxygen contained in the wax absorbs the outer skin which has become rough and coarse, and gives the new skin below a chance to show itself. Quite simple, isn't it?

Certainly, the sort of complexion you get from using simple preparations like the above should be an asset in any beauty competition—even the cynic's!

ETHEL CAMERON

(AU CHIC PARISIEN, opposite the Race Course)

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1921

WEST BRIGHT SPOT OF TRADE SAYS TIRE MAN

Goodyear Official Says California Has Felt Little Of Depression

Edward G. Wilmer, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, O., has just returned from a "swing around the Goodyear circle," in which he studied the company's production activities outside of Akron.

Summarizing operations in the rubber industry during the past half year, Wilmer declared in an interview on his return to Akron which was his conviction that the foundations are being soundly laid for future stability and progress.

"Our sales during the summer season have exceeded our expectations of last spring," he said. "There was a larger use of automobiles than we had thought there would be, compelling our production of tires to go within as high as 85 percent of its peak volume. Part of this was due undoubtedly to the fact that there hadn't been the normal buying during last fall and winter. Neither consumers nor dealers did any stocking up this summer, and they are still buying carefully, from hand to mouth."

"We can reasonably expect, based on the summer's experience, that the volume of business in post-war years, should exceed this year's business. And this summer's business has been, all things considered, very satisfactory."

"At the Canadian plant at Toronto," he reports, "they have completed their readjustment to new conditions and are moving ahead. Progress is being made in the domestic field and even more encouraging progress in export."

"All along the Pacific coast we found business conditions were better than in the country generally. They have felt the readjustments much less than we have in the east."

"I was more than pleased over the new Goodyear factory at Los Angeles. It is a wonderful plant, physically, ideally adapted to serve its purpose, and it is serving admirably a most wonderful territory."

"The California factory reached a peak production of 4,100 tires a day this summer. A larger volume of business that will use proportionately more of its facilities will greatly improve its showing, but already it is meeting the demands upon it, both from the standpoint of production and current earnings."

"In Arizona, where the company has its cotton plantations, I found a section of America which had gone through reverses during last winter and spring, but which is now showing real signs of revival."

"They had in the Salt River valley 150,000 acres in cotton last year. They had only been in the business of raising long staple cotton for three or four years, and were not prepared to carry them through a year in which the prices of their product slumped substantially under the cost of production."

"Although much of last year's crop was hypothesized, and a great deal of it is still unsold, they planted 65,000 acres of cotton this year, along with other crops, convinced that the market would turn in time, and that cotton had come to stay in the southwest."

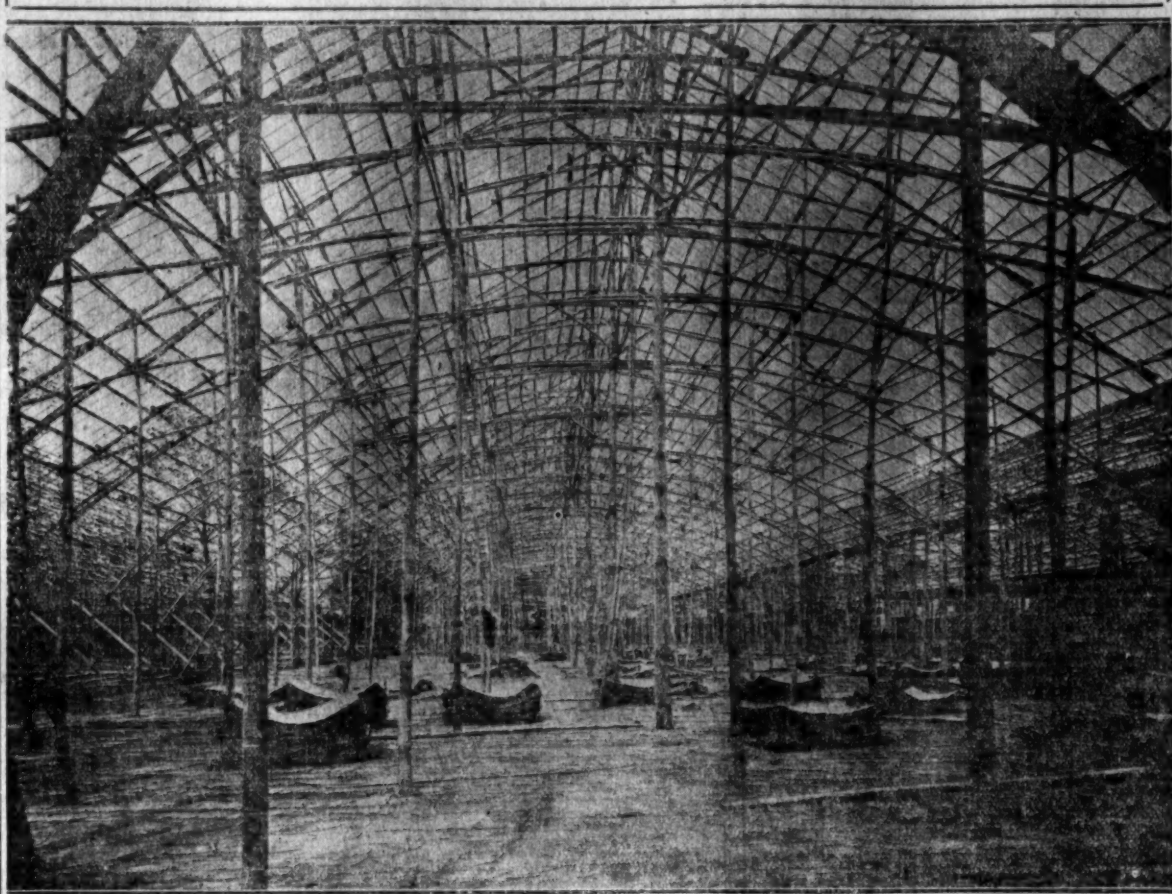
"I was passing through there just about the time that the recent rise occurred in the price of short staple cotton, and a corresponding rise in the price of long staple cotton, together with actual buying and selling, contributed much to a generally better business done in the valley."

"It is very reasonable to expect that the first substantial movement of our crops may be expected to provide a healthy stimulant to general business throughout the country."

MOTORS MADE IN CANADA

Canada now ranks second among the nations of the world in the manufacture of automobiles, number of cars owned and number of cars per capita. Figures obtained from a Government report shows that the automotive industry in Canada employs 15,000 workers and represents an investment of \$50,000,000. Total sales of cars last year amounted to \$100,000,000. During 1919, 94,000 automobiles were manufactured in Canada. Latest registration records show that about 350,000 motor vehicles are in operation throughout the Dominion. This is an increase of 19 percent over 1918 registration. One in every twenty-three persons in Canada owns a motor car. In the United States, one person in every fourteen is a car owner, in England one in every 268, in France one in every 102 persons, in Germany one in every 684, in Italy one in every 1,000.

One Of The Four Buildings To House The Automobile Show



Here is a picture taken a few days ago, by Reinhardt, of one of the matcheds to house the first automobile show in the Far East. The picture shows about one fifth of the space to be occupied by the show. It also shows a forest of bamboo poles but these will all come out and exhibitors will have about 75,000 square feet of show space.

Eliminating The Glare From Motor Car Headlights

It has cost great sums of money to build the public highways. No one has dared to estimate how much it would cost to light them so that headlights on motor cars could be dispensed with. Even on city streets motor cars need lights, and it is out of the question to light the highways as city streets are lighted. Every individual car must therefore carry its own lighting plant.

The higher the speed of the car, the better must be its headlights—better in the sense that objects a long way ahead can be quickly seen by the driver. If the speed is 30 miles per hour (and very few drivers go slower than that on good roads in the open country) 200 feet will be traveled in about 4½ seconds; the light must be strong enough to illuminate objects at least 200 feet ahead sufficiently to be seen by the driver.

Headlights which are efficient in every way for the driver of a car may be very annoying to the driver of a car approaching from the opposite direction, and may prevent him controlling his car in a safe manner. This annoying glare may be caused by:

(1) Contrast—the difference between the light itself and its background.

(2) Too intense a source—the light being so bright as to paralyze partially the retina of the eye.

(3) Out-of-focus rays—causing the rays to reach the eye in high intensities.

(4) Unreflected rays—usually of such small intensity as to be unimportant.

The Automobiles Committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society made extensive tests in the United States in order to determine what is the maximum allowable glare for safe driving, and it was found that the intensity at which the light proved objectionable to the average observer was 239 candles, while to the observer whose eyes were the least sensitive to glare, the maximum allowable intensity was 800 candles. On the basis of these experiments a set of recommendations were drawn up upon which legal regulations regarding headlights can be based. The two chief points considered in these recommendations are minimum candle-power for safe illumination and maximum allowable glare.

Various devices are in use for the elimination of glare, but all of them fall under three classifications, "dimmers," diffusers and deflectors. Dimming eliminates glare, but reduces the amount of light at the very moment the driver most needs to see the road and the ditch in order to pass another car. Diffusing lenses break up the light and spread it in all directions, accentuating rather than eliminating the quality they wish to correct. The deflecting lens has been found to be the most satisfactory, and ful-

fills the two separate conditions, namely, giving light enough to illuminate the road immediately in front of the car and the right hand ditch, and yet being directed so as to keep out of the eyes of the approaching driver.

The deflection may be effected by shading the lenses or by using a colored lens, but this method is rather inflexible, and fixes the distance which the rays of light reach ahead on the road. Another method is that used by the manufacturers of the Cadillac motor car, by which the reflectors are tilted when another car is approaching.

Motors Supplant Arkansas Railroad

Among the growing number of communities that have turned to the bus as the means of transportation are those cities and towns on the line of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad.

The residents along that line were left without rail facilities when the road was forced to suspend operations on July 31. Several hundred thousand people were affected by the shutdown of the railroad, and it has been estimated that 100,000 persons, between the terminal of the line, Joplin, Mo., and Helena, Ark., a distance of more than 350 miles, were directly or indirectly thrown out of employment.

However, to combat this situation bus and truck lines are being established between the towns along the abandoned road. Some counties, it is reported, whose roads are so poor as to be well nigh impassable have resorted to the caravans of covered freight wagons, a familiar sight twenty years ago, but until recently almost forgotten.

EQUALITY USED AS TALK THEME

Vice-Presy Of Federal Truck Company States Beliefs On Transportation Matter

"Many states are proposing legislation to limit the load that can be carried by a motor truck to such a degree that thousands of firms and men now owning heavy duty equipment will be forced out of business and the capital invested in their trucks will be almost a total loss," says M. L. Pulcher, vice-president and general manager of the Federal Motor Truck Company. "Also, State and national taxation of motor trucks and passenger cars is being carried to an unreasonable point."

"It seems that the old fable of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs has been forgotten. For motor trucks are one of the greatest aids to commerce that we have today. Motor trucks hauled 1,200,000,000 tons of freight in the United States in 1920. This stupendous tonnage was almost one-half that carried by the railroads in the same twelve months, which amounted to 2,504,000,000 tons."

NOT COMPETITIVE TONNAGE

"These figures do not represent a competitive tonnage, however, for most of the goods hauled by the trucks were also hauled by the railroads, and vice versa. If the last motor haulage had not fed the railroads, then the latter could not have transported this great volume. On the other hand, if the railroads had not borne the burden of the long haul, then the trucks could not have had the shipments to deliver at the other end."

"But there are other ways in which the motor truck helps business and Government besides quantity of goods hauled. The profits made in manufacturing

them are taxed by the Government. An additional excise tax is collected on the sale of each motor truck. The eventual owner also pays a state license tax usually based on horse-power and weight. And in addition to all this, some states are now collecting a fixed sum for heavy duty trucks. In

others, as before stated, they are ruling heavy-duty off—which amounts to the same thing in the end.

FIVE TRANSPORT MEANS

"There are five main means of transportation today—steam, electric, inland waterways, motor vehicles and horses. Each one is particularly suited to certain kinds of transportation, and should be allowed to do that haulage for which it is fitted with the least hindrance. They all serve the public, which, in the end, is the Government. There should be no discrimination against any one of these as opposed to the other. Each should grow and develop in proportion to its usefulness to the country. Certainly motor-truck owners, because they are making a fair living should not bear a disproportionate part of the expense of the Government, nor should trucks be legislated off the roads or taxed where other forms of highway transportation are not."

"If someone answers: 'The automobile and truck spoil our good roads,' just ponder over this fact—it is the automotive vehicle that has brought us the better highways and has contributed largely to their maintenance. Two-thirds of the 9,000,000 automobiles and 1,000,000 trucks are owned by people whose incomes are \$4,000 or less per year. Ninety percent of these car owners use their passenger cars more or less for business."

GROSS WEIGHT LAWS

"As far as traffic laws are concerned, motor-truck manufacturers and motor-truck operators are agreed that there should be laws governing the gross weight, width and length of vehicle and load, and that the first of these, the weight, should be on the three-inch basis, but they feel that all states should have a uniform law. Much motor trucking today is interstate, and as they are regulated today operators never know whether they are breaking the laws until they are held for some infraction. Indeed, in many states the laws are so unreasonable that all truck owners are automatically infringing on the regulations."

"The Federal Highway Council uniform road law is eminently fair, we believe, to all roads and to

all truck owners. This law limits gross weight to 28,000 pounds and 800 per tire inch, and speeds on pneumatic tires up to this limit of weight to twenty-five miles per hour. Lesser speeds are provided for different weights on solid tires. Fifteen states have already adopted this law, which is endorsed by many highway officials and associations. Legislation that limits weight and speed of motor trucks should be the same as that governing rates on common carriers. These laws, properly enforced, would then govern truck operation properly, prevent undue injuries to the road and be fair to all concerned."

WHAT HARDING SAID

"That our recent national Government realize these things and will eventually bring about an equality of burden on the various forms of transportation is our firm belief, based somewhat on President Harding's own statement that 'The motor vehicle has become an indispensable instrument in our political, social and industrial life, and that highways are not only feeders to the railroads and afford relief from their local burdens, but that they are actually lines of motor traffic in interstate commerce.'"

"This view is shared by many men high in Government and state offices, and will, no doubt, be an influence to discourage discriminatory legislation such as is being now proposed in many states, as well as to influence a sane and less discriminating taxation program."

Cotton Braid Will Stop Body Squeaks

Ordinary cotton braid, such as every woman's sewing kit contains, makes an admirable silencer wherever sheet metal comes in contact with sheet metal. Heavy cotton tape is better where there is heavy wear, as for instance, under the hood. In the case of squeaking fenders a length of cotton braid, bunched under the fastening nuts, which are then drawn up tight on lock nuts, will be found useful in silencing noise.

U. S. AUTO BUSINESS LEADS ALL OTHERS

National Automobile Chamber President Says Lead Is 10 Percent

The automobile business is 10 percent more prosperous than any other industry of the nation, according to Alfred Reeves, of New York, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

"We have every reason to be conservatively optimistic," said Mr. Reeves. "Slowly but certainly the auto manufacturing industry is returning to normal. I believe 1922 will be a good year for it. This summer should prove much more satisfactory than the spring did. The great business of a year ago cannot be expected to return for a long time, but a good, steady business seems assured."

"Price readjustment in the automobile industry seems to have been about completed."

The new prices in many instances go back to the figures of a few years ago, notwithstanding that the models in many cases are bigger, with better finish and additional equipment."

"The midyear change has now established the industry to a degree that is bringing increased sales to all companies. Carload shipments from the factories during April and May were 67 percent of the production for the same two months of last year."

"There has been a steady demand for used cars, prices of which have also been substantially reduced."

"The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce figures show that with more than 3,000,000 passenger cars in use the replacement demand alone should be about 1,000,000 cars."

"The truck business continues to be on a par with general business, but with an improved future just as soon as general construction and road-building programs get under way and railroads perfect their plans for the use of motor-trucks or short-haul trains, and in connection with store-door delivery."



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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

"BRIDAL VEIL" PLAYS PRANKS

Famous Yosemite Cataract Acts Strangely In Wind, National Driver Says

Members of a national motoring party which toured the Yosemite, California, that visitors to California's famous valley are viewing one of the rare sights to be seen there, and nowhere else in the world—a waterfall blown backward and upward by the breeze until the spray hangs above the edge of the cataract like a cloud.

It is stated that this phenomenon can be seen at Bridal Veil falls on the way from the rail terminus at El Portal to Yosemite valley any afternoon when a lively breeze is blowing. Bridal Veil plunges 620 feet from a hanging valley among the cliffs known as Three Graces, to the floor of the Yosemite valley. The Indians knew the fall as Pohono, which means "spirit of the evil wind," and named the cataract because of the peculiar effect of the strong air currents, an effect which their simple minds interpreted in terms of their natural religion.

In spring it is stated the volume of water is too great, but in Indian summer the fall has that exquisite lace quality from which it took its American name, and this vein is vaporized before it has fallen many feet, the vapor being carried above the lip of the cataract until a change of wind sends it swirling downward again.

Motor car travel this year to all of the state's out-of-doors playgrounds is bound to exceed that of many past seasons. National parties, passing through San Francisco en route to the northwest or outlying sections of the state, are stopping continually at the Linz headquarters, and all agree that this year is the greatest ever for those who are traveling on the state's highways and byways.

SHELLAC INLET HOSE
Oil is the deadly enemy of rubber. It is a good plan to protect the inlet hose from the radiator to the pump from the effects of oil by giving it a coat of shellac and then a couple of layers of tape and shellac over that. The shellac prevents the oil soaking through and getting at the rubber.

Cord Tires Last Longer Due To Better Building

U. S. Rubber Co. Experts Point Out Difference Between Cord And Fabric

Cotton fabric is the foundation upon which an automobile tire is built. It is used to give stability and strength. There are two well-known classes of tires—the square-woven fabric and the cord tires.

In the square-woven fabric tire the threads in each ply run in both directions, alternating over and under, as in a piece of ordinary cloth. In the cord tire the threads or cords in each ply run parallel, with the exception of a few small cross threads, used simply to hold the cords together while they are being impregnated with the rubber compound.

The life of a tire would be greatly increased if internal friction could be eliminated. The internal friction caused by intermittent distortion of the tire in use is the result of the friction of the threads upon each other and the strains and stresses set up in the rubber compound. Naturally the fabric which gives the least room for internal friction will give the longest life to the tire.

Since square-woven fabric cannot be thoroughly impregnated with rubber at the points where the threads cross, flexing at these points will cause a sawing action and the generating of internal heat. It has been demonstrated very clearly by experiment, according to the United States Tire Company, that, when the temperature resulting from internal heat reaches 230 degrees, vulcanized rubber ceases to function as an adhesive compound, and crumbles into minute particles which fall to resume their original condition, causing the compound to lose its function in the tire. This causes separation, weakness, and finally a blow-out. It may be interesting to know that 265 degrees is not an uncommon temperature reached in a tire when driven at a high speed over the road. This is particularly true of large truck tires.

New Light-Weight Car Proposed

A new passenger automobile of small structure is proposed for the American market, made almost entirely of aluminum and weighing a little more than 200 pounds. It is planned for two passengers, geared to a speed equal to that of the average touring car, making seventy-five miles on a gallon of gasoline. It is said the car can conveniently be parked in a hallway or on the roof of an apartment building.

Building The Motor Car; How Chevrolet Steel Is Tested

Back of the motor car is the steel incoot, and back of the incoot is wrought iron and still farther removed, the ore. Steel forms the backbone of every automobile and steel is the mainstay of its vital parts. It enters into the construction of the frame, axles, shafts, engine and other units which are subjected to the severest strains.

Much depends upon the quality and the suitability of the steel used in these parts. The steel is responsible for the strength and resistance to wear which distinguishes the good motor car. It is responsible for the safety and comfort of passengers. High-grade steel permits the building of sturdy, medium-weight cars noted for their economy of operation.

Every care is taken by the Chevrolet Motor Co. to guard the quality of the nearly 100,000 tons of steel used yearly in the manufacture of Chevrolet cars. Only the best steel obtainable is bought. A staff of metallurgical and chemical experts, provided with ultra-modern testing equipment, keeps constant watch over the steel used and sees that its finest qualities are developed.

The character of steel is affected by the quantity of carbon which is introduced into the wrought iron from which it is made. Other substances also make decided changes in its nature and qualities. Manganese makes it both harder and tougher. Chrome and nickel increase its strength and its resistance against shocks. Tungsten makes steel suitable for tools that are worked at high speeds.

In the Chevrolet Heat-Treating Department steels are heated carefully to certain temperatures which develop the resisting strength and other qualities of the metal to best suit it to the purpose intended. Pyrometers and poxentimeters and other instruments indicate with marvelous accuracy the exact heat of the furnaces and also govern the temperature which is desired.

As the correct treatment of steel depends entirely on its chemical composition, its size, shape and the qualities to be developed in each case, the laboratory is really the center of importance in the Chevrolet plant. Here are to be found such scientific instruments as a Brinell machine and a scleroscope—both used to test the hardness of steel. Another machine subjects certain pieces of steel of known dimensions to constantly increasing loads until they break. The amount of the load is then measured, and the information thus obtained is used in controlling the tensile strength of the steel produced.

In this laboratory is a powerful microscope through which can be detected the various sizes and shapes of crystals which characterize the several types of steel. The expert can tell from an observation through this instrument what the properties of the particular steel are and how it has been treated. Any imperfection is discovered at once, and the necessary steps taken to eliminate it. Thus every batch of metal entering into the production of a Chevrolet is proved dependable before its use is authorized. This never-failing vigilance is responsible for the excellence of the present-day motor car, a unit of transportation as essential as the railroad and having a time table as elastic as its owner's desires.

August Proved Big Auto Month

Sacramento, Sept. 24.—A total of 4,111 passenger automobiles were sold in California north of the Tehachapi last month. Of this number 225 were sold in Sacramento county. San Francisco county led the list with 850 sales, Alameda was second with 600 and Santa Clara was third with 268.

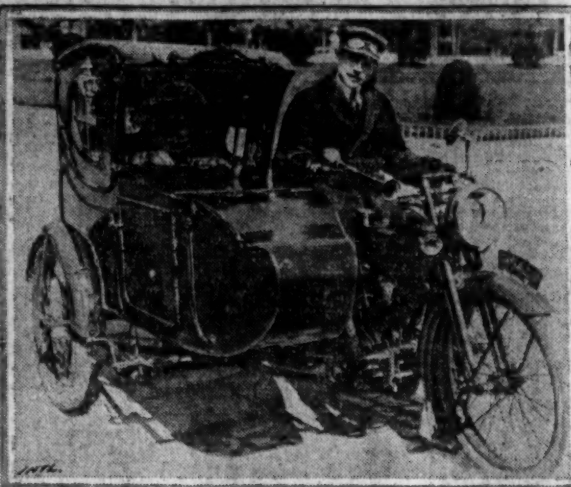
The total truck sales amounted to 679, with San Francisco leading the list with 183 sales. There were 31 trucks sold in Sacramento.

While San Francisco led the state in sales of both trucks and passenger cars, no sales were made in Alpine of cars and no trucks were sold in Alpine, Amador, Mono, San Benito, Colusa or Del Norte.

Use Self-Feeding Oil Cups For Clutch

In certain cars it is necessary to remove the floor boards in order to lubricate the clutch throw-out collar. As a consequence many car owners neglect this important item of lubrication until trouble in the unit makes the need evident. In cases of this kind where no provision has been made for lubrication by having a grease cup that extends up through the floor boards, it will be wise to install an oil line to feed this part. This can easily be done by arranging a large oil cup to feed through a small opening into a metal pipe running to the throw-out collar. It is necessary to have a small opening, so that the flow of oil will not be too rapid, for obvious reasons. There are a number of self-feeding oil cups on the market which may be used to advantage in this innovation.

Europe Takes To Motorcycle Taxi



Before many moons, unless all signs fail, the United States will be indulging in a new form of taxi riding. In Paris, Rome and several of the other cities of Europe Americans during the last Summer have enjoyed the novelty of the motorcycle taxi, which are becoming common

over there. The side cars in which the passengers ride are fitted out with all the comforts of the most luxurious motor cars. There is a new thrill to be had in riding in one of these taxis. Besides, the fare is much lower than in the motor-car affairs.

IN OLD JAPAN
The imperial household garage of the Emperor and Empress of Japan will be completely installed with

motor carriages by the first of the year. The delivery of these cars will mark the passing of the last magnificent coaches of state in the Far East.

September Big Month With This Motor Car Maker

Detroit, Oct. 8.—"September has gone down as the biggest month in the history of the company," said R. C. Gelsinger, sales manager of the Lincoln Motor Company. "We are entering October with more orders on our books than ever before."

Two more bodies have been added to the Lincoln line, making eleven in all. One is the Jenkins body, heretofore a custom-made sedan job, and the other is a permanent top job.

New York state has 721,488 automobiles, or one to every fourteen of its residents.

SPRING CONDITION

A distinct gain in comfort is to be secured by the use of spring gaiters made specially for the Austin Twenty car. Their construction enables oil to be used as supplementary lubrication, and this gets in between the leaves as oil cannot do. The gaiters, therefore, both provide the springs with the best working conditions possible, and absolutely effectual protection from dust, mud and water.

Nuts and bolts should be gone over once a month and kept tight. Many roads are in such bad condition now-a-days that this is a really necessary precaution, and the recommendation for inspecting every nut and bolt regularly and a prompt

Satisfied Owners Praise Their Cars

Nottingham.
"I am absolutely delighted with the car, and it is really far better than I expected it to be. It is no trouble and its running is faultless. It is so easy to handle too. I am pleased to say that two of my friends have placed orders for Cadillac as the result of the one you supplied me with, and I feel sure that they will have the same good luck as I have had."

Bannock.
"I am more than delighted with the car, in fact she was to me quite a revelation. The acceleration in top on quite bad hills is nothing short of marvelous. I am looking forward to many pleasant runs on my Cadillac. In my opinion you have a really wonderful car at a quite extra-ordinary price."

remedy of any looseness is in the nature of a "stitch in time saves nine," for a developing looseness will, of course, increase the strain.

KEEP A RECORD

The man who desires to keep his car expense to a minimum cannot expect to get best results unless he keeps books. It is only by figuring out the cost of gasoline, oil, each tire per mile and the cost of repairs per mile that he can intelligently reduce his expenses.

This Will Stop Hand Brake Rattle

When rattles develop in the hand brake there is only one sure cure, to have the brake relined and drawn up tight. If it is not possible to do this at the moment, it is possible to help matters by the use of small coil springs, hooked in such a way as to take up the play. The springs should be light, so that they will not cause friction, but strong enough to support the weight and hold down the hand, which has been jumping and causing the clattering.

Worth Knowing If You Wash Car

A mighty useful device for the man who washes his own car may be made by sawing a keg or barrel in half and clamping to the edge an ordinary clothes wringer. The half barrel is filled with water and the chamols cloths used for cleaning the car are soaked therein and afterward passed through the wringer, so that a dry surface may be assured in the final operations of cleaning the body.

BUICK SEDAN FOR SALE

Seven passenger, closed car run about 7000 miles. In excellent mechanical condition. Owner driven exclusively. Will sell at a bargain on account of owner leaving shortly for home. Don't miss this if you are looking for a good closed car at a low price. Apply to Box 112 The China Press.

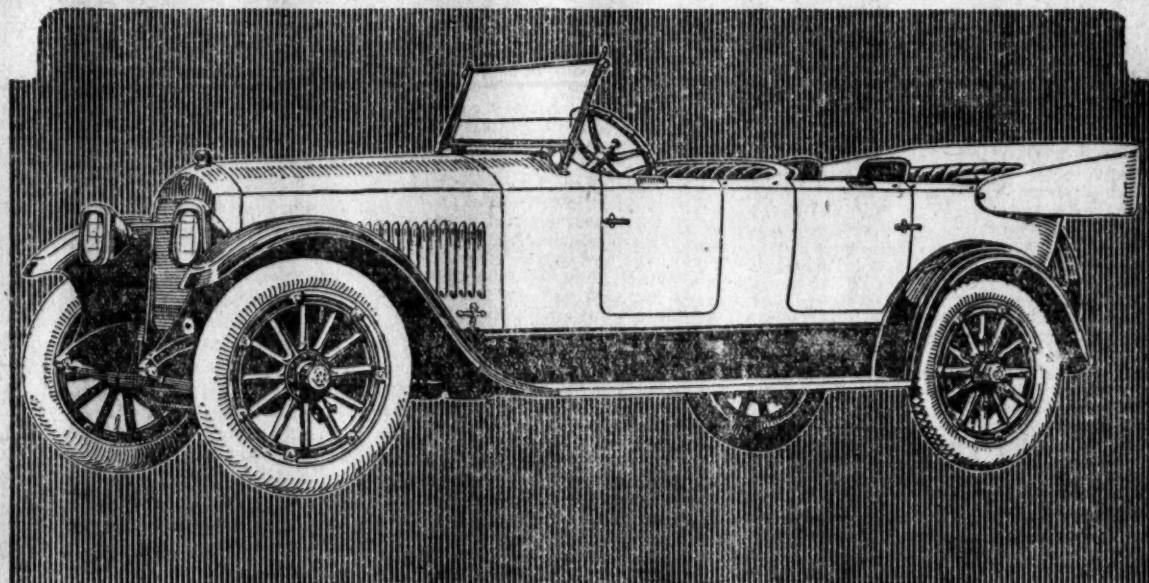
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Studebaker

BIG-SIX

the car for people who know cars. As perfect mechanically as it is outwardly handsome

All Models



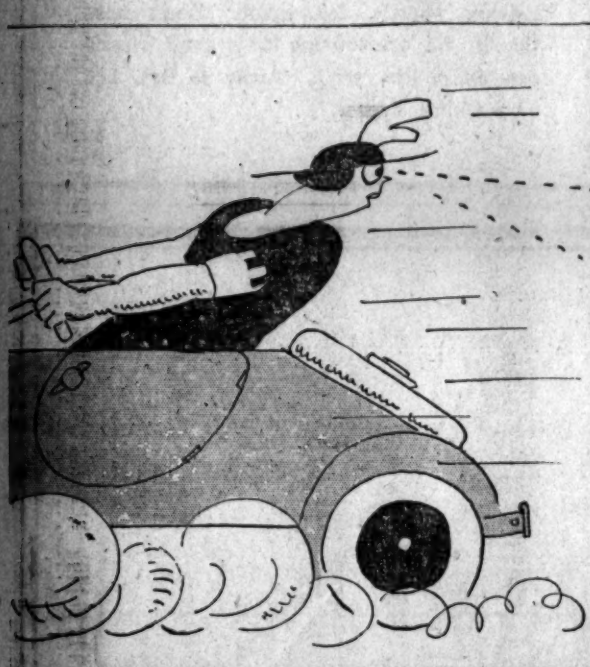
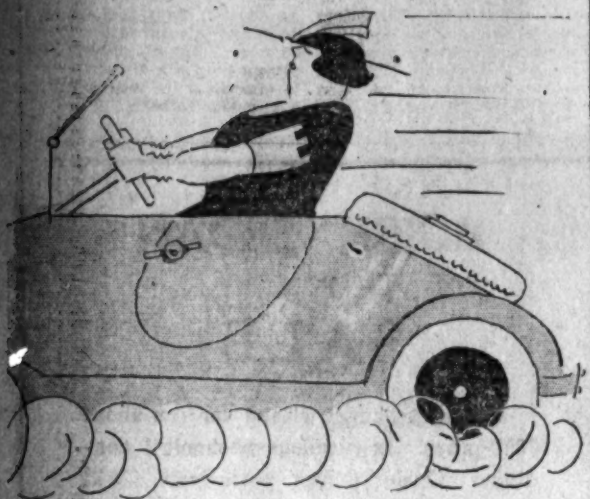
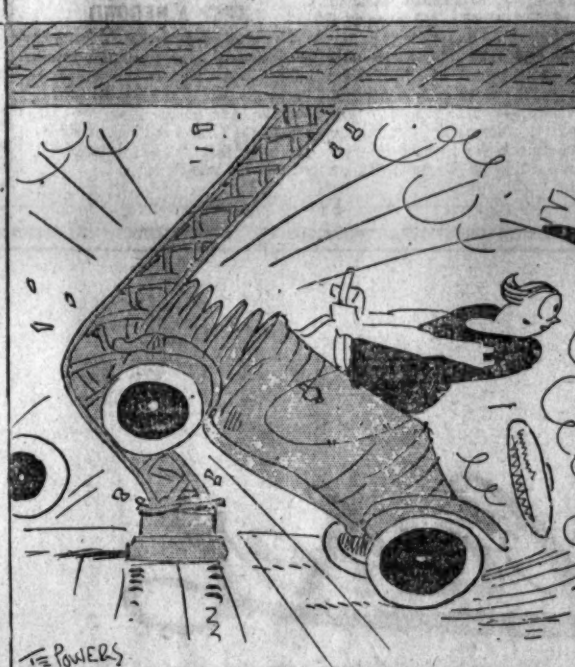
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By T. E. Powers

KEEP YOUR
EYE ON THE
ROAD!NEW PARIS
GOWN.Motor Transport Is Encouraged
By All Progressive Governments

Distress and suffering inevitably result whenever the arteries of commerce are clogged. Our present civilization is so delicately adjusted that the slightest deviation from normal brings disastrous consequences in its wake. With the exception of actual warfare, no event is followed by more widespread disturbance of our everyday life than a break in the line of transportation upon which we depend for our food and other essential supplies, as well as for the means of conveying us to and from our places of business.

Such occurrences as the strikes on railroad and electric railway systems that have taken place in many countries in the past two years have impressed every thinking citizen and every official charged with the public safety and welfare with the necessity of safeguarding against the effects of such costly and dangerous interruptions to personal travel and goods shipments.

The one elastic means capable of relieving to any considerable extent the results of a fracture to our fixed and most relied upon transportation systems is the motor truck. Its efficiency, proven beyond question by its war service, has made it a peace-time essential as well. In everyday commercial pursuits its owner has kept an accurate check upon its costs for haulage and found it superior to the horse-drawn wagon in amount of work done and in economy of operation. Thus when an emergency such as a strike has arisen, there has been available, in the large cities at least, fleets of privately owned motor trucks which have been placed at the disposal of the municipality for transporting milk and other dairy and farm products to the city's thousands depending upon them for their very existence.

Great Britain, France and the United States have each gone through a national railway crisis in the past two years, while other countries have had many local disturbances. In every instance the available motor transport has been called into service with the result of immeasurably relieving the situation and assuring protection against any disastrous food shortage. Appreciating the importance of retaining such a line of defense, the governments of these countries are doing all in their power to encourage the use of motor trucks by industry as well as the establishment of motor express companies who conduct on regular schedule an interurban transportation service which permits of more prompt deliveries in needed cases than is

possible with the less elastic railroad.

GOOD ROADS NECESSARY

An essential corollary of any motor transport system, or indeed of any method of conveying farm produce to the centers of population is a network of good roads. Poor roads make any kind of travel or hauling unnecessarily slow and costly and play an important part in creating the high prices for food stuffs now prevailing all over the world. In many cases the roads are in such bad condition that only a fraction of the crops of vegetables and other perishable produce ever reaches the markets, with a consequent loss to the farmer who has raised them and to the consumer who must pay for this unnecessary scarcity at the market.

The Federal Government of the United States and the States themselves have made available for expenditure during the year 1920 the enormous sum of \$633,000,000 for hard-surfaced roads. Plans are under way to give every county in the entire country convenient access to one of a number of great national highways which will connect the trade centers of the nation, crossing north and south, and east and west.

In France the Ministry of Public Works is endeavoring to reach an agreement with the Treasury Department for the formation of a special national roads office. While attached to the Ministry of Public Works, it would have complete autonomy in all matters dealing with roads. It is proposed to establish an administrative council composed of engineers from the government roads department, delegates from the Touring Club of France and the National Automobile Club, as well as representatives of manufacturers' associations. Every road vehicle of whatever nature would be taxed: the total amount to be raised yearly is estimated at \$34,000,000. Upkeep of French highways before the war averaged \$3,000,000 a year; it is now thought that \$20,000,000 will be needed. This would leave \$14,000,000 for special work and maintenance of new roads.

Even the isolated Philippine Islands are developing a motor truck system of feeding the railroads in the agricultural districts. What has already been done has contributed greatly to the present era of prosperity in the islands. Many of the most productive plantations are situated miles from any railroad and depend wholly upon truck trains to reach the railway with their produce. The Government has a very liberal highway policy and is im-

proving all important roads. There are now 4,092 kilometers of first-class roads and 5,143 kilometers of second and third-class ones.

The movement for better roads is a subject deserving the earnest consideration of every thinking citizen and particularly of the numerous organizations of business men which have as their objective higher standards of living and uninterrupted and wide-spread prosperity throughout their community and nation.

Stones Prove To
Be Great Harm To
Motor Car Tires

U. S. Rubber Company Advises
As To Neglect On
That Score

If the driver of a horse-drawn truck finds that his horse's hoof has picked up a stone, he does not neglect it, but stops immediately and removes the stone. He knows that to neglect the stone means serious injury to the horse and a consequent loss to himself.

Solid tires on trucks are as likely to pick up stones as are horses' hoofs. The stones force their way into the rubber and sink deeper with each revolution of the wheel. To permit them to remain means an injury to the tire, which will increase rapidly.

The United States Tire Company states that the proper course of procedure under such circumstances is to remove the stone and cut away the rough edges.

With regard to cuts in solid tires, the United States Tire Company says that it is practically impossible for even the most careful drivers to avoid them. These cuts should be taken care of when first discovered, because with each revolution of the tire the cut spreads a little and in time the small cut will become a large fissure extending down to the hard rubber base. This then gives rise to separation and chipping. The remedy is to trim off the edges of the small cut until, instead of a sharp cut, there is a smooth depression in the tire.

MODERN STREET CLEAVER

One of the latest cleaning devices for highways is a motor propelled vacuum street sweeper which sucks the dirt into a box, the capacity of which is two cubic yards. When the box becomes filled it automatically dumps, leaving the dirt in a neat pile.

"Drive slow and see our city; drive fast and see our jail" is the new "welcome" sign exhibited along the automobile highways leading into Atlantic City, N. J.

Army Cadillacs Still
Serving In Europe

The official motor car of the United States Army in the great war, the Cadillac, has added much to its splendid reputation by its achievements in the field. It was natural, therefore, that when automobiles were to be selected for reconstruction work in the European countries, the Cadillac was the first to come to mind.

In the hunger-stricken nations of central and southeastern Europe the American Red Cross is working desperately to bring relief. An almost total lack of transportation confronted them in their efforts to reach the interior districts where living conditions were particularly wretched. The motor car was the only solution and now several scores of Cadillacs are operating on the trails and narrow roads of the Balkans, bearing food, medical supplies and clothing to the stricken people.

Red Cross activities extend even so far as western Siberia. Getting off a train four thousand miles from Vladivostok one morning recently, with the temperature 50 degrees below zero, Mr. R. W. Roder, representative of the Red Cross, found lined up before the depot a fleet of Cadillac cars.

"I never felt so lonely in my life," says Mr. Roder, now returned to the United States, "as when I gathered up my baggage and alighted from that train, and then like a burst of sunshine from home I saw those Cadillacs. Each car was flying a French flag. Afterwards I learned that the French commission had twenty Cadillacs at this one point. The French Government had fleets of Cadillacs distributed through the entire Siberian territory, and these were gradually kept moving towards the Pacific Coast as the Bolshevik forces penetrated the country."

For the benefit of Cadillac owners who anticipate touring in Europe this summer, a special service station for Cadillac cars, known as the American Service Station, has been established in Paris. It is in charge of three former army officers and has a complete staff of mechanics. Attached to this station is a well equipped machine shop and a full supply of spare parts and accessories. It is evident that the Cadillac Company is leaving nothing undone to retain the Cadillac's position, in fact as in name, "The Standard of the World."

A Hazardous Tour In A
Cadillac Through S. Africa

While South America is now in guinea-fowl at this time, a few days were spent on the farm, which had their share of excitement. The first night, about nine o'clock, roars of lions began to be heard, mingled with the barks of the watch dogs outside. Mr. Kincaid-Smith went out with his rifle, but the beasts did not approach the house.

The journey was continued several days later with the first stop scheduled at Messina. An abundance of game was again noticed along this way, and the car was raced for about five or six hundred yards by a dozen zebras. These animals were quite playful, speeding along for a while, and then stopping and watching the car, and then finally racing on again. The road to Messina was found sandy and stony, with overhanging thorn bushes that tore the cover of the car to shreds. The road consisted of two deep ruts, with a razor-back ridge between. Travelling over this, the exhaust pipe jammed, bent right around, and was nearly carried away. This caused but slight delay, however, as it occurred but a short distance from Messina, where the skilled workmen in the copper mines there quickly repaired it.

Many types of roads and near roads were struck by the car during the trip, but one of the most unpleasant to the passengers was a one-mile strip approaching Pietersburg. This part of the road was covered with several inches of pulverised dust, consisting of powdered limestone, which the car wheels turned up into a thick, enveloping cloud.

From Pietersburg, the party used northwards to Mr. Kincaid-Smith's farm, Coles. On the way all kinds of game were encountered—wild beasts and ostriches in flocks; partridge, guinea-fowl and the like in droves. Master Kincaid-Smith brought down his first guinea-fowl at this time.

IN THE LION COUNTRY
A few days were spent on the farm, which had their share of excitement. The first night, about nine o'clock, roars of lions began to be heard, mingled with the barks of the watch dogs outside. Mr. Kincaid-Smith went out with his rifle, but the beasts did not approach the house.

was resumed. Due to another slight accident and the party being misdirected as to the proper route, only 44 miles were covered in that day. That night the party stopped at a way-side place, and no accommodations being available, were forced to sleep on the floor.

On the next day deep sand drifts twice stopped the car. The first time a number of oxen were secured, but on the second occasion neither oxen nor donkeys were available. However, Mr. Kincaid-Smith secured some planks, which were worked under the wheels. These planks were only three in number, six feet long and 9 inches wide, but even this slight traction was enough for the Cadillac.

The next day the going was slightly better and beautiful scenery replaced the desert waste as the car wound through the mountains approaching Bulawayo. This city was reached in time for the holidays of July 14 and 15—Rhodes' Day, and Pioneer's Day. Cecil Rhodes' grave was visited, and the trip to Victoria Falls was made by train. This journey by train the family voted the worst part of the trip.

AT THE ZIMBABWE RUINS

Other historical spots were visited, including the Zimbabwe Ruins. These ruins were discovered in 1885 and were long popularly supposed to be of very ancient origin, and to have been constructed by some Oriental people. They are now considered by scientists to date back not later than the 14th or 15th century. One of the most remarkable of the ruins is called the Acropolis, after the one at Athens, Greece. This is a hill rising 200 to 300 feet above the valley, fortified with the minutest care, and with extraordinary ingenuity. The walls which remain on this hill were constructed of stone and cement. It is thought that Zimbabwe was the center for the gold traffic carried on in the middle ages, between the natives and the Mohammedans of the coast.

The return journey was a repetition of the outgoing trip, except that when the Limpopo was reached, no donkeys were procurable. Here, mounted upon a borrowed

police pony, Miss Kincaid-Smith rode from the river into Messina, a distance of ten miles each way, and procured the needed animals. This territory is all "lion country" and Miss Kincaid-Smith was armed with a revolver during this trip, although it is doubtful how effective it would have been had she been attacked.

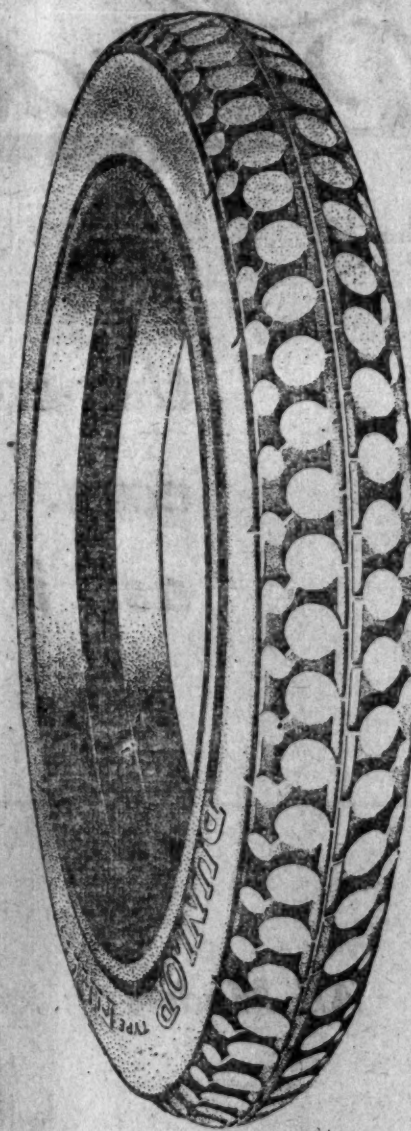
The party reached Johannesburg in safety, glad to be home again, but all thoroughly satisfied with their trip, and delighted with the performance of their car. Mr. Kincaid-Smith is one of the pioneer motorists of the Rand, and has had many cars. "But," so he declared, "I have never had anything to equal the Cadillac."

Mr. Kincaid-Smith's enthusiasm may be better understood when it is made known that, in standing up under these disadvantages of roads and fords, the Cadillac labored under the handicap of approximately 2 tons burden. This consisted, in addition to the four passengers, of camping and cooking equipment, bedding, a heavy wire harness, guns, and ammunition and other kit.

The story of this trip is but one of many in all parts of the world in which the motor car is opening up new pleasures and thrills to the average family which had hitherto been restricted to the adventures of an explorer.

Wedge In Mud
Pan Stops Rattle

It is largely because of rattling that the mud pan under the motor is being eliminated from many newer cars. You will be delightedly surprised at how trim and tight the old bus feels if you adopt the following simple method: Drive a stout wooden stick (a foot or so in length, depending on the make of the car) between the mud pan and the crankcase on both sides of the motor. Have the sticks wedged tightly, almost any way they will go in.



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Must Catchee
MAGNUM
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LIVES OF TWO ARE SAVED BY STEEL CAB

Men in Mack Truck Owe Much
To Solid Construction
Of Truck

One of the most unusual accidents serving to demonstrate motor truck sturdiness of construction occurred recently near Los Angeles. When crossing a Southern Pacific railroad track a Mack truck, driven by Ray Underwood, was struck by a fast freight, turned over on one side and humped along the tracks for several yards. The truck was loaded with household furniture which was hurled in all directions when the crash came. Underwood and a helper, who was riding with him, were hurled against the top of the cab, and pinned there. Wedged in that precarious position they experienced the wildest ride of their lives. Underwood suffered a broken leg and a few minor injuries, but the helper escaped with only a few scratches. A dog that had been in the cab with them jumped out and was killed.

Underwood says that the fact he and his helper escaped with their lives was due entirely to the reason that the Mack truck was equipped with a steel cab. Had the cab been made of wood or of any flimsy construction that steel it would have been smashed when turned over on the steel rails by the full impact of the train, and the occupants would have been hurled directly into the path of the wreckage and undoubtedly killed.

The escape is declared to have been as remarkable as any on record. All Mack trucks are equipped with steel cabs, which are made in Mack factories, and protected against duplication by other makers by patents. There have been a number of instances wherein they have saved the lives of drivers.

**Light Car Makes
Fast Time On
Texas Racetrack**
Maxwell Averages 58 Miles
An Hour In 25-Mile
Contest

At Corrino, Texas, a Maxwell car demonstrated both its stamina and speed in some special motor car races held there.

This car, it is stated, won the ten-mile race for stock cars selling under \$1,350 and even from higher priced cars, which were allowed to enter, because of the fact that the list of entries in the class was rather small.

In the big event of the meet, which was a free-for-all of twenty-five miles, and in which were entered a large number of cars of many makes, the same Maxwell stock car took second place, finishing just one second behind the car which won the race. In this event the Maxwell made the best time ever put up under similar conditions for a light stock car, showing an average of fifty-eight miles per hour.

NEW BRAKETEST DEVICE INVENTED

Machine Records Slippage And
May Be Used As A Check
For All Automobiles

An inventive genius is now working on a machine to test brakes of automobiles, that is to test them accurately, not in the old haphazard manner. He is Richard D. Spikes of Fort Bragg, and his machine was tested before Oakland city officials.

The machine is simple and effective. There are two devices that put over the rear tires of the car, and a screw apparatus that draws the wheels around. The brakes are operated by a clamp that fits around the steering post, with a leg that holds the brake pedal in any position. In this way the human element is eliminated and the brakes can be tested at any point.

By means of a wheel that stands upright on the testing machine the wheels are pulled around, and if there is any slippage with the brakes on it is measured on a dial in the center of the machine.

The test was made before Sergeant J. Henry Nedderman of the Oakland traffic squad, who approved his action, and declared that such a machine is a necessity now.

The American Car Equipment Company has been formed to start manufacturing, and their plant in all probability will be located at Eureka. J. H. Pettis of Fort Bragg, speaker of the last Assembly, is president. Charles Jan Vlack is vice president. H. William Nello secretary treasurer, and C. De Witt De Mar managing director. L. W. Lomox of San Francisco is a director.

The new device will prevent trouble in courts when the question of faulty brakes comes up. The brake test can be made in a few minutes.

Chevrolets Complete Remarkable Week's Non-Stop Test Run

News has just been received by Mr. H. S. Honigsberg, local dealer in the Chevrolet, of the successful termination of a strenuous seven day non-stop run of two Chevrolets held in the State of Louisiana, U. S. A.

The interest of every motorist in northern Louisiana was centered upon this formidable test of motor car endurance. One of the Chevrolets was five years old and had already toured many thousands of miles; the other was a 1920 model just received from the factory. Both cars were ordinary stock models.

Promptly at noon on a Wednesday, the Chevrolets whirled away from Shreveport on their long run. Day and night they rushed along, the engines ever going and the wheels stopping only to permit a change of drivers and the refilling of the fuel tanks.

From smooth, macadamized roads the cars turned off into mere trails which the frequent rains had converted into mud pits. Sometimes the wheels sank to the hubs in mud, but the sturdy Chevrolet valve-in-head engines never failed to bring the cars through safely.

Not until seven full days had elapsed, 168 hours of continuous running, did the Chevrolet engines come to a stop, after the cars had covered 3,229 miles or 3,566 kilometers. Thorough examination of the cars revealed that every part was in perfect condition, and all indications were that the run might have been prolonged indefinitely so far as the automobiles were concerned. Even the five year old Chevrolet was in such excellent shape that it was to be entered on the State Fair speedway shortly after.

On this long and difficult trip both cars averaged more than 20 miles to the American gallon of petrol or more than 24 miles to the Imperial gallon. Less than six quarts of oil were consumed during the entire trip, which compressed into one week several months of ordinary driving.

In this test, as in many other difficult ones in which the Chevrolet reputation for dependability has been at stake, both Chevrolets, new and old model alike, ran true to form, exceeding even the highest expectations of their enthusiastic drivers.

FLINT FACTORY ADDS NEW UNIT

Buick Company Builds Large
Extension To Plant;
761 By 81 Feet

Expansion appears to be the rule at the Buick Motor Company's big plant in Flint, Mich. Recently there was completed another immense structure where the Buick transmissions and many of the chassis parts for the eleven 1922 models are built.

Some idea of its size can be gained from the statement that the new plant's four floors could easily have housed the entire Buick factory in the early days. Today it is only one of the more than two-score units that comprise the complete factory devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Buick valve-in-head motor cars.

This new building is 761 feet long, or somewhat less than two city blocks, and it is 81 feet wide, four stories high. In connection with the building is the plant's own heat treating department which occupies an adjoining structure of brick and steel, 135 feet long and 72 feet wide.

Every foot of its immense floor space is needed for the production of the various parts that enter into the completion of the finished cars.

The transmission is a connecting link between the valve-in-head motor and the rear wheels. Its function is to transmit the power of the motor at the various speed ratios required by starting, heavy pulling and ordinary driving, and also to provide means of reversing or backing the car. This requires several sets of accurately made gears sufficiently tough to withstand severe shocks and hard enough to stand the friction and wear of the most unusual driving conditions over long periods of time.

The solution of the problems presented by these requirements draws on the resources of the engineer, the metallurgist, the forger, the heat treating oven, the skilled machinist and the assembler. These problems have been so handled by the Buick experts that the transmission is individually Buick as the valve-in-head motor.

Special machinery and the most experienced and skilled mechanics who have made this particular kind of work a study make up the all-important connecting link between this assembly plant and the other units of the Buick factory.

CARE OF THE CAR

Should the windows of the landaulet tend to stick in their guides, their movement can be eased by the application of vaseline.

Take special care to keep well lubricated: steering pivot pins; steering ball joints; steering column spindle; brake spindles; brake compensator. These parts are specially mentioned, as neglect to lubricate them might possibly entail failure of control at a critical moment, and lead to accidents.

Avoid turning the steering wheel when the car is at rest. If it is essential to turn the road wheel and it is not possible to move the car at all, even slightly, move the road wheels by hand direct. It is best to avoid getting into a position where the car cannot be moved a little when the wheels are turned aside, for this is injurious to tyres.

YOUTH PULLS THREE TONS OF AUTOS

Los Angeles Boy, Weighing
106 Pounds, Performs Feat
With Franklins

Could you haul two inclosed motor cars along one of the city's public streets for a distance of a mile and accomplish the feat in nineteen minutes flat? It sounds like an impossibility yet it was done in Los Angeles by a youth of 106 pounds avoidupois.

Ernest Bria of that city proved that hauling two Franklin inclosed models, together with four passengers, a load in excess of three tons, for a distance of one mile was entirely possible. This simple but effective demonstration of the easy rolling ability of the Franklin was staged before an admiring audience all along the route taken by Bria.

The route taken was the measured mile on Figueroa street used for the auto club for the convenience of motorists who wish to test their speedometers. In accomplishing this stunt Bria was forced to cross the car tracks at Sixteenth and Washington streets with their slight rise. The start of the test was made at 10:30 a.m. and at 10:50 the mile post was reached. The sun had softened the street pavement somewhat but Bria tugged away at his load and instead of posing as a circus strong man assured those who witnessed the feat that the Franklin is perhaps the easiest rolling car ever manufactured.

Everything in the test was strictly stock, the wheel bearings not being touched nor oil changed in the transmission or differential. One of the cars was taken right off the sales floor of the Los Angeles Franklin distributing firm, having been driven only on a short factory test and from the railroad yards to the salesroom.

Even the brake bands were left untouched, which meant that the cars were in the same condition as for a tour over varying roads with the sole exception of the tires, which were inflated to ninety pounds. The test was officially witnessed by Los Angeles newspaper men.

ECONOMY RECORD SET ON LONG TRIP

Stephens Salient Six Makes
29.9 Miles To Gallon In
S.F.-L.A. Round Trip

How far will your car go on a gallon of gasoline?

This question, according to W. J. Benson of the W. J. Benson Company, Stephens distributors in San Francisco, is an all-important one in these days of discriminating buyers who are not neglecting any feature of a car's makeup in their examination of it before purchase.

"In looking over the economy record of the Stephens salient six," says Benson, "this car's notable marks in actual road performances point to it as an automobile that is strictly economical to operate. Comment is still coming in concerning a very recent run made by a Stephens in a round trip between Los Angeles and San Diego. This represents a distance of 266 miles and the Stephens showed a wonderful average of 29.9 miles per gallon of gasoline."

"Besides this consumption of gasoline only one-half pint of oil was used. The test was made with a strictly stock car, fully equipped with both top and windshield up and carrying three passengers. The correctness was attested to by a newspaper man who made the trip with the party. This record and numerous others in California point to the Stephens as a champion economy car."

Eleven Million Cars Built In 25 Years

Since the beginning of the automobile industry twenty-five years ago the number of cars manufactured up to the first of 1921 has been approximately 11,775,000, of which more than 700,000 have been exported. About 9,000,000 are in use and 2,000,000 have been worn out, destroyed or abandoned.

Buick Dealers Supply Parts All Over The World

The motorist of today buys not merely a machine; in a broader sense he purchases dependable and comfortable transportation. He is entitled, likewise, besides this rapid and economical transportation, to the assurance of uninterrupted use of his car and freedom from delays when it is necessary that parts be repaired or replaced.

How important the far sighted manufacturer deems this subject may be illustrated by the provision made at the Buick factory to keep Buick distributors supplied with every kind of spare part for current models, and to produce and ship, promptly for any one of the older models, back as far as the first two-cylinder Buicks, built nearly twenty years ago. It is remarkable how many of these long-lived cars are still in service. They refuse to wear out.

Mr. H. S. Honigsberg, local Buick distributor, furnishes the following information regarding the Buick Motor Company's method of making service to owners continuous.

The repair parts plant at Flint, Michigan, although it is of course subordinate in importance to the main plants in which the cars are manufactured, is as modern and complete in equipment as any of the Buick factories. The parts plant is a unit in itself. It has its own executive staff, office force and workmen.

All the parts made in this plant are in every respect up to the Buick standard. Tools, dies, jigs and fixtures made by Buick tool makers in a factory especially constructed for that purpose are used to insure exact measurements. The progressive system of production, as in all other plants, is followed in the machine shop; that is, raw material enters at one end of the building, passes through the various stages of manufacture and leaves as the finished product at the other end of the plant. Waste motion and handling have been eliminated.

It is the policy of Buick dealers everywhere to carry a stock of repair parts in sufficient quantities to protect the uninterrupted use of Buick cars in their territory. The parts are arranged in bins, card indexed, so that they may be instantly obtained when desired by local owners or motorists on tour. The dealers secure their parts stocks from the larger distributors, who are in turn supplied direct from the repair parts department at the factory in Flint. The result of this well-planned service is that the Buick owner can at all times count upon getting spare parts, when necessary, in whatever district he may happen to be. He has the satisfaction of knowing that his car will always be available without undue delay, owing to the care taken by manufacturer and dealer to ensure prompt and reliable parts service.

Home On Wheels Has All Comforts; Saves Hotel Bills

San Francisco Man Uses Dodge
Bros. Chassis For Unique
Apartment

A sensation was sprung in motoring circles when a Dodge Brothers chassis appeared on the streets of San Francisco with a complete two-room body for extended touring and camping. It was in reality a traveling home on wheels, where three adults could sleep, live, cook and eat in perfect comfort and ease. The interior is divided into two sections, one of which is the driver's compartment and the other a room containing dresser and Pullman-like beds which were folded up in the day time and used as seats.

The utility of this compartment is further enhanced by folding glass doors which divided the kitchen from the bedroom and insured greater privacy. The owner of this auto home is R. C. Johnson of San Francisco, who with his wife and daughter is visiting every state in the Union.

Johnson is most enthusiastic concerning his traveling automobile home, as he says that the saving in hotel bills alone will more than pay in a year's time for the entire cost of his special body without considering the extra pleasure and convenience of camping wherever fancy suits them and staying as long as they desire.

The builder is William Norrington, a body manufacturer of San Francisco, who utilized to the fullest extent on the Dodge Brothers chassis the wide experience he gained as a superintendent of a large auto body plant in the east.

Maryland Adopts New Road Markers

The state road commission of Maryland is erecting road markers on highways that will not only inform the traveler where he is, but will give him a map to guide him on the way. The signs also call attention to dangerous places as well as explain the Maryland traffic laws for the benefit of the stranger motorist.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Weak Links in a Strong Chain

That's just what imitation parts are when they become a part of your Ford car. They look strong enough, but the metal isn't there—the strong, durable Vanadium steel that goes into the Ford chassis and every Ford part. Ford parts are specially cast and heat-treated, each according to its use. Some require a hard, flint-like wearing surface, others need resiliency, and some need just "toughness."

Ford metallurgists have been studying those problems for sixteen years and know just how each unit should be made to endure a maximum of wear and tear. They know that best results can be obtained only by the use of special formulas for different parts, and that honest Ford parts wear from thirty-five to one hundred per cent longer than counterfeits.

We carry complete assortments of genuine Ford parts for both passenger cars and trucks. And our garage is equipped to give careful, prompt Ford service—from minor adjustments to complete overhauls. Drive in, it's better to be safe than sorry.

HUDFORD MOTORS

Thibet—Great Western Roads—Ave. Edward VII.
Central 3804.



"Cheer up, old-timer, if your wife's discontented with her car you can pick up a beauty of a closed car—Limousine or Sedan, as good as new and only half the price of a New Car at The Auto Castle. Why ask her to use an open Car in the cold weather?"



WE SPECIALIZE IN GOOD USED CARS WITH A GUARANTEE OF SERVICE TIED TO EACH AND EVERY ONE

YOU CAN TAKE OUT ANY ONE OF THESE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

Buick 6	5 Pass. Touring (1920)	Studebaker 4	Limousine (fine cond.)
Buick 6	7 " " (1919)	Studebaker 6	" (1919 model)
Hupmobile	5 " " (1919)	Buick 6	" (1920 ")
Essex	5 " " (1920)	King 8	" (1920 ")
Grant 6	5 " " (1920)	Dodge	" (1920 ")
Studebaker (Special six)		Hupmobile	" (1919 ")
Roamer 5 Pass. Touring with 5 brand new tyres		Nash	Coupe (1920 ")
Packard 12 Sport model (1919)		Buick 6	Sedan (home made)
Willis-Knight 5 Pass. (latest model)		Studebaker	Roadster (special six)
Overland 90 5 " (beautiful shape)		Dodge	" (1919 model)
Hudson (Super Six) 5 Pass. Sport model		Buick 4 Buick	" (all new tyre)
		Stutz	" (1919 tyre)

All these cars in A1. condition and are guaranteed as any new cars on the market.

THE AUTO CASTLE

HEIMENDINGER BROS 228 AVE JOFFRE

PHONES: MANAGER'S OFFICE—CENTRAL 401
GENERAL OFFICE—CENTRAL 402

Curtailment Of Armament To Release Money For Business

Better times than the world has ever known will come from the disarmament conference, in the opinion of Peter Steenstrup, member of the foreign trade committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the General Motor Export Company, who recently made a trip through Europe.

The bargaining tariff feature of the Fordney bill and longer banking credits, based on careful information, are immediate needs for improving conditions in the foreign market.

It will be some months, Steenstrup reports, before any marked increase may be noted in the sales of American cars abroad, due to conditions which can be remedied only by the general rehabilitation of the entire economic fabric.

"Germany is coming back strong," according to this foreign trade authority. The country is in the hands of capable financiers, and everywhere one sees people at work.

England has adjusted her labor troubles and there seems to be high hopes for settlement of the Irish condition.

Russia is modifying her form of government with gradual improvement in her economic condition. The high duties in France and Spain are obstacles to American trade there, which can probably be remedied when the bargaining tariff becomes effective.

"The question of disarmament," said Steenstrup, "is fundamental to the entire economic condition. We should have open publicity at the coming conference. The rank and file of the people in all countries will never stand for continuing present expenditures on armament if the facts are brought fully to light."

"The release of the burden of taxes for battle ships and other war material will mean billions of dollars available for the purchase

of raw materials and transport which the world, and particularly Europe, needs badly at the present time. Relief of the war burden will pour into civil life a new stimulant, bringing into being a new world condition better than we have realized before.

"Europe is realizing the economic advantages of motor transportation, and when the burden of war taxes is lifted she will be able to develop in this direction. In Germany, for instance, one sees practically no automobiles today. There are not even enough taxis at the railroad stations. In a three hours' ride in a certain German city having 75,000 people I did not see a single automobile."

"The cost of gasoline at 60 cents per gallon is one of the factors hurting the trade in England. While there I counted on the road to Plymouth 100 motor cars passing in an hour and in the same period 115 motorcycles and 125 bicycles."

"Lack of parking facilities in the cities is also an obstacle. The horsepower tax in England, which is \$1 per horsepower, is another hindrance. Nevertheless the advantage of American cars will become increasingly apparent and the need for such high taxes will pass away if the economic strain of war costs is relieved."

"Spain and France have had virtually prohibitive tariffs against the American cars with the added factor of the difference in exchange working against the product from the United States. The bargaining feature if enacted as proposed in the Fordney tariff bill will permit the President to give lower American tariff rates to products from other countries, in case where they lower their tariff wall on certain of our products, and should prove of great assistance in these and other countries which have high protective walls."

The Influence Of The Motor Car On Rural Life In U. S.

"It is surprising to know just how much the motor car educates the farmer," said Mr. A. Glenn Woolson, of Springfield, Vermont, U. S. A., while discussing the development of his own farm as underdone in the past five years. "My motor car, by giving me a ready means of travel, has brought me many valuable ideas that have made it possible for me to put my farm upon an up-to-date business basis."

Mr. Woolson only five years ago undertook the venture of re-establishing a farm which had been in his family for years but which, at that time, had fallen somewhat into the unprofitable class. Since he has been at work upon it, Mr. Woolson not only has made it very profitable, but also he has seen it expand from a farm of 450 acres to one rolling its fertile fields over 1,600 acres of Vermont land. Many of the ideas he has put into practice in this time were collected on jaunts throughout the country in his motor car.

Business and professional men everywhere, in every country—farmers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, contractors—are lost in the rush of the day's affairs when they are denied the use of their motor cars. They have become so wedded to this personal and rapid means of transportation that they often do not realize how much they depend on motor cars until they are without them.

IDEAS WITH CAR
But Mr. Woolson is one who is quick to perceive his advantages, and has made a careful observation of the actual good his motor car has done him. "In proportion

to the ideas the farmer gathers," Mr. Woolson pointed out, "and applies to his home and his farm, the better farmer he becomes. The result is that the average farmer of today is becoming rapidly a thorough business man and a manufacturer—manufacturing the world's greatest need—food."

It has been said that education is simply the constant interchange of ideas. But ideas can be exchanged only when people come in contact with one another. Distance is no longer a barrier to visits for the farmer who owns an automobile. He meets his neighbors at the grange, at public meetings, church, school or other gatherings. He meets people of the city as well.

This contact with the life outside his own farm stimulates him. It keeps him awake to what the world is being done. These things are emphasized by Mr. Woolson, who knows from experience, when he says:

"At all these places the farmer gathers ideas. He has seen the modern conveniences in homes, new machines for pumping water, milking cows, separating cream, sawing wood, washing, and more especially the petrol engine and its many, many ways of saving manual labor about the home, in the fields, or about the barn."

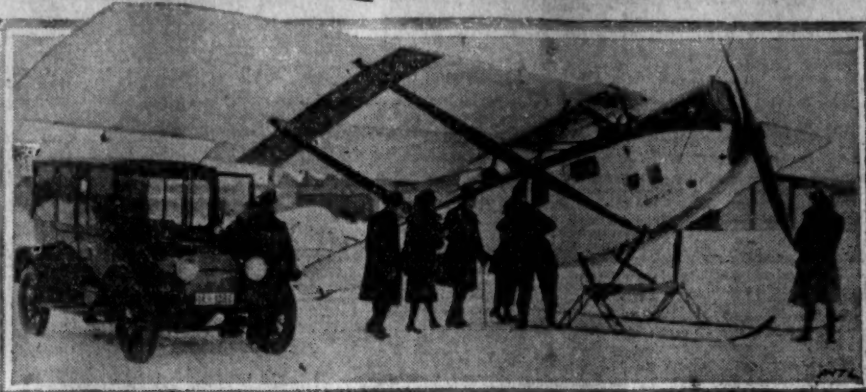
BUSINESS USES
To the farmer a motor car is a general utility vehicle: during the day he uses it as an essential part of his farm equipment, and at night or during the duller seasons he puts it into another phase of practical service—learning what others are doing. In this way he keeps up with the times.

hauling unit built sturdy enough to stand up under constant usage and yet light enough to keep down operating and maintenance costs.

"There has been a generous response, both from dealers and buyers, to the Indiana's latest reduction in the price of its several models. While the largest decrease came in the light truck, all the other models were included in the cut. It is simply another bit of evidence of the progressive policies pursued by the Indiana factory, which has been offered by the same men since its inception."

"Motor transportation is developing as fast, if not faster, than any other form of business. It is a singular fact that until this year the bulk of the truck business, taking the country as a whole, has come from the farmers. Now it is the merchant who has awakened to the value of the truck as a means of extending his field of activity. There has been a surprising increase in the number of trucks sold for urban and interurban use."

Skiis On Aeros Enables Aviation In Winter



The weather does not interfere with traffic in the clouds in the Land of the Midnight Sun. Norway has adopted a skiing aeroplane. This commercial passenger airplane makes two trips daily from

Berlin to Norway. In place of the ordinary wheels, when snow-covered country is reached, skis are attached to cover the ground. If it were not for the novel idea traveling by air in the snow-bound re-

gions of the North would be next to impossible, because of landing and starting difficulties. Photo shows a limousine bringing passengers to an aero station for their trip by plane to Germany.

60 Year Old Couple Complete 6341 Mile Tour In 1920 Buick

Mr. and Mrs. A. Roe of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., completed a successful 6341-mile journey from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific in their new 1920 Valve-in-Head Buick, visiting the Buick factory at Flint, Michigan, en route.

Upon reaching home, Mr. Roe told in detail of the long trip across the American continent.

"On our arrival at Flint, Michigan," said Mr. Roe, "through the courtesy of officials of the Buick Motor Company, we were given a special guide, who showed us through the great Buick factory. We started with the raw materials and ended up with the finished shining Valve-in-Head Buick. I consider that trip a liberal education in motor car construction and can recommend it to every motorist."

"That same day we left over the National Highway for the Atlantic coast, whirling through Columbus, Ohio, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, into New York City. We motored short stops at Rome and Albany on our way to the Adirondack Mountains, crossing New York State into Buffalo and afterwards into Canada at Niagara Falls, crossing Ontario to the West by the way of London. We entered Michigan at Port Huron, proceeding on to Detroit and Chicago."

"From the cornfields of Iowa, we

turned North on the Jefferson Highway to St. Paul, then on the National Parks Highway to Fargo, N. Dakota, entering Canada again at Port. Through the bad lands of Canada we drove westward over the Red Trail, crossing the Rocky Mountains at Crow's Nest Pass, swiftly making the final lap of our journey between Spokane and Seattle, completing a 6341 mile trip with only a mechanical expense bill of 50 cents. That 50 cents was spent for tightening rivets in the fan.

"We averaged 18 miles to the American gallon of petrol and 200 miles for each day's travel, starting at sunrise and driving till after dusk, camping out each night from New York City to Seattle, with the exception of one stop in Iowa and one in Canada."

"After going over the Ohio River, we began counting cars every ten miles and many times we counted more Buicks than any other make. We had no occasion to test the reputation for courtesy of the Buick dealers along the way, as our new model's operation was perfect at all times."

"The weather was ideal, with the exception of two rainy days, but they did not interfere with our daily travelling schedule."

"With only two punctures from coast to coast, we certainly had a wonderful trip," ended Mr. Roe enthusiastically, "and we are all well pleased with the performance of our car. Mrs. Roe and I are both past sixty years of age and yet we were never tired on our way across the country."

Traffic In Gotham Is Mighty Stream

One hundred and fifty-four thousand, seven hundred cars and trucks enter and leave Manhattan daily.

The bridge traffic totals 138,900 motor vehicles, and the automobiles crossing by ferry number 14,846.

The 418,000 persons using motors for entering and leaving the city equal one-third the subway travel and one and one-half times the Long Island railroad traffic.

Manhattan and Queensborough bridges have the heaviest motor traffic which at times is as high as 1344 cars per hour. Ninety-five percent of Manhattan bridge traffic is motor driven, and 78 percent of all the bridge vehicular traffic is motorized.

Here's Woman Who Herded Cows In Auto

In the early days of the automobile, when staid citizens thought it was scandalous for a woman to do anything so extremely vulgar and bold as to drive a car Mrs. Clara Center, now of Lindsborg, Kas., used her "horseless carriage" to gather up the cows in the pasture for the evening milking.

GAS ECONOMY ON HARD TRIP

Maxwell Makes Long Run In South Over Rough Roads Of Mexico

One more notable economy record has been chalked up to the credit of the Maxwell.

A Maxwell motor car piloted by Otto Stock of San Diego was driven from that city to Ensenada, Lower California, and returned, a total distance of 189.9 miles, and the gasoline average for the trip over tortuous and well-nigh impossible roads was eighteen miles to the gallon. Only two quarts of water was added on the trip and at the conclusion of the journey the oil gauge still registered full although none had been put in after the start.

The figures of this run were officially checked by newspaper reporters and officials of the Southern California Automobile Club.

What made the trip really remarkable was the condition of the roads that it was necessary to negotiate on the way through Lower California. The car was obliged to run over rutted and rocky roads, the worst possible of unimproved country highways, and still came through the test with a remarkable record.

On the return trip the Maxwell came over the new coast highway, still under construction, and some of the detours, it is stated, were veritable mountainside "goat paths," where second gear had to be used. It is further said that the car used on the trip was practically a new one, having gone only about 300 miles, and was scarcely broken in enough to attain its most economical efficiency.

Simple Instrument To Test Ford Sparks

Here is a home-made instrument designed to test the spark given off by all four ignition cables of the Ford at once. Five nails are driven through a square board, four at the corners and one in the middle. The corner nails are then bent so that their ends come within an eighth of an inch of the center nail. Slip the ends of the four corner nails, turn over the engine, and the sparks will show at the center nail if everything is all right.

AUSTIN OWNER'S OPINION

Messrs. H. Case and Sons, of Salisbury, write: "We took delivery in February, 1919, and the first thing we did when we received the lorry was to enlarge the body by raising the roof about 2 ft. We then had a very roomy body and were afraid the engine would not be powerful enough to do the work when fully loaded, but although we have travelled many rough and hilly roads there always seems plenty of reserve power."

Up to date the lorry has covered 15,293 miles, used 1,791 gallons of petrol, which works out as slightly over 8½ miles to the gallon. No allowance has been made for the petrol used in tuning up, started, etc., when on a journey it will easily do ten miles to the gallon.

We have the same tyres as when delivered, and with the exception of the rear front tyre they are still good for another two thousand miles at least.

We have just taken the engine down for cleaning purposes, and find all the bearings and gudgeon pins are in perfect condition, speaks well for the oiling system. We have also taken off the four wheels and find these are also in splendid condition."

Large Percentage Of Cars Sold To Previous Owners

43 Percent Of Franklins Bought By Men Who Had Same Make

Syracuse, Oct. 15.—Forty-three percent of new Franklin car sales reported since last December were made to people who previously owned Franklin cars. In exact numbers, 2479 persons in the United States, who had previously owned Franklin cars have, during the first eight months of this year, again made Franklin their choice.

An analysis of Franklin sales during the same period show that 43 percent of new Franklin car sales were made to persons who had previously owned cars below the Franklin price. Ten percent represented the number who had previously owned cars costing more than the Franklin, while 5 percent of the purchasers had never before owned a car of any kind.

HAWAII THROWS OUT HORSES FOR AUTOS

Animal Transportation Almost Eliminated, Is Word Of Max Arnold

In Hawaii, the land of the ukelele, the well-known horse has practically been entirely displaced by the motor car.

The displacement of the horse by the automobile in Hawaii has gone forward to an astonishing degree.

Thousands of passenger cars, trucks and tractors are now in service in these islands and the horse has been relegated to the "has been" class forever, it seems.

On the big sugar and pineapple plantations the work is almost exclusively done by tractors and motor-driven plows. This innovation has reduced operating expenses considerably, at the same time accomplishing increased and more satisfactory work. Several of the plantations are now manufacturing their own motor fuel.

Splendid automobile roads lead to every point of interest in the islands, even up to a few hundred yards of the rim of the active volcano of Kilauea in the Islands of Hawaii. The territory is spending millions yearly on its roads, and one of the largest road-building programs in its history is being carried out, for which the advent of the automobile is largely responsible.

Each of the four larger islands is encircled by a splendidly constructed belt road, from which branch out other highways, forming a veritable network of good roads. The various army units in this territory are now completely motorized, and this is another reason why the territorial and county governments are placing emphasis on good roads. An effort is now being made in Congress to obtain an annual appropriation of Federal funds for additional road building in the islands.

This Will Make Temporary Repair

In cases of emergency it is possible to attach a cable to the battery by stripping back the insulation for two or three inches, prying apart the strands and then placing a washer on each side of the cable, after which the nut is screwed down, holding the cable firmly in place.

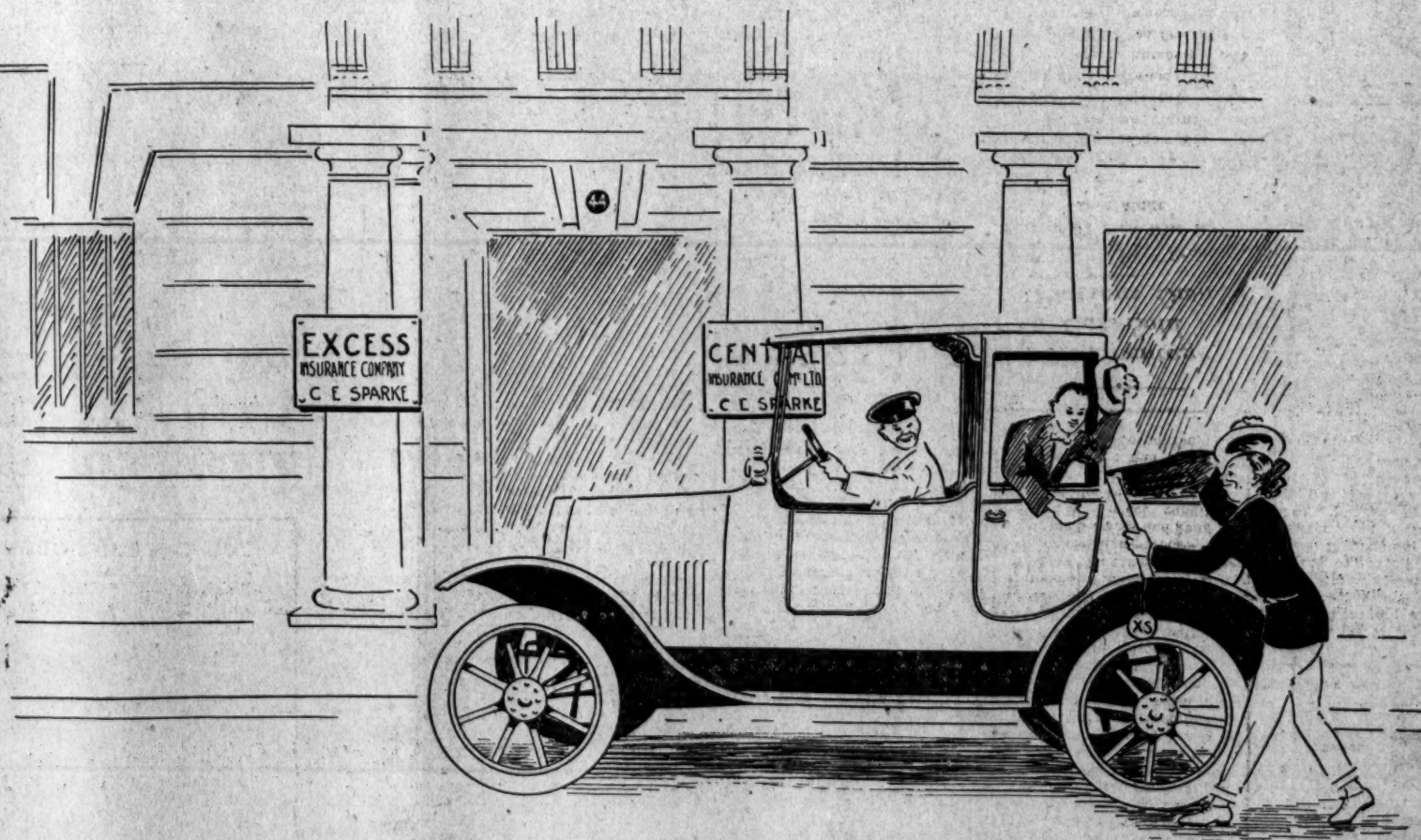
PRE-WAR PRICE FOR TRUCKS SECURED

Indiana Dealer Finds His Product 34 Pct. Lower Than Average

It is interesting to note during a time when there is considerable fluctuation of prices, observes C. M. Menzies, general manager of the Indiana-Pacific Truck Corporation, that at least one factory has reduced its prices to below pre-war levels. Menzies has taken the list price of every ton and a half truck made in American and finds that, with the recent Indiana price drop, his product is 34 percent under the average.

"There has developed within the last sixty days a surprising increase in the demands for a truck capable of hauling, economically, loads varying from one to two tons," said Menzies. "It is a fact that at least 75 percent of all transportation can be done with a truck of this size."

"As with passenger cars, there is considerable changing in the demands of truck buyers. Right now it seems to be for a light



THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT PLACE